Milkmaid Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND

The Bombay Gazette.

No, 51,511—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th Jan.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,899	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Relfen	4,551	7th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	Capt. F. Mossa	4,253	7th Mar. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

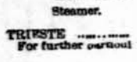
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Lascon House, 90, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Don. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class. Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 975; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through rate of Exchange Guaranteed to London on application.

S.S. BORVIDA, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Lascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th January, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR KARACHEE, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *viâ* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMlanbenge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,932	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
VARRA	6255	X	9th May. 1899
ALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th Jan, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU" Capt. M. Nishimura, 3,169 Tons, will sail for KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI on the 17th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPENGS." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DEBT and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SELECTED WINES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE COUNTRIES OF PRODUCE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

SHERRIES.

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Cash Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amontilado.—A genuine Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice	45 0	50 0
Manzanilla.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	34 0
Golden Sherry.—A nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	32 8	36 8
Old Dry Sherry.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry. Specially recommended	31 0	34 8
Vino de Pasto.—A good generous Dinner Wine, well suited for family use	28 0	31 8
Pale Dinner Sherry.—An excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	24 8
Light Sherry.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	19 0	21 8
Jerez Oro de la Frontera	25 0	28 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. Dubois & Co.'s, Bordeaux, where we have always large reserve stocks. We are the largest importers of these Wines in India, and are, therefore, in a position to give exceptionally good value.

Cotes St. Eulalie	11	0	6	0	12	4	6	12
St. Julien Médoc, "fine flavour and body"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
Bordeaux, "a very favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
Petit Médoc, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
Superior Médoc, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
Chateau Lagrange, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	12
Graves (White Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0
Chateau Larose, "extremely delicate, exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
Chateau Margaux, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41	8	23	0	46	8	26	0

PORTS,

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER and Co., have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm—a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, per dozen	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	22 8	...	25 0	..
WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco	30 0	...	33 8	...
WHITE PORT, Stone's	45 0	...	50 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

Doyen & Co.'s Extra dry	77	8	41	0	87	0	46	0
Giesler's "for India" brand	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78	0	41	8	87	0	46	8
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70	0	37	8	78	0	42	0
Do. "Reserved Cuvee"	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec	79	0	42	0	88	0	47	0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	41	0	23	0	46	0	26	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE

DO A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS.....As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE.....per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0
ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 0 0		

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE.
THE MOST FRAGRANT.
THE MOST REFRESHING.
THE BEST IN EVERY SENSE.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is guaranteed PERFECTLY HARMLESS, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CHEMICAL, MINERAL and OTHER OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. Does not force the hair but encourages

HEALTHY AND NATURAL GROWTH

And provides the Nourishment needful to enable the Hair to RESIST THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

KNOWN and APPRECIATED ALL OVER INDIA.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EVERY MORNING AND EVENING

you should use

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A PERFECT DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH WASH

and the best that can be placed on the toilet table.

Its CLEANSING and INVIGORATING effects cannot be too highly estimated and it can be relied upon thoroughly

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE TEETH, HARDEN AND IMPROVE THE GUMS, SWEETEN AND PERFUME THE BREATH,

and IN A WORD—TO KEEP the MOUTH in PROPER ORDER.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

USEFUL LINIMENTS.

MENTHOL LINIMENT.

A most valuable application where speedy relief indicates the application of a strong stimulant; especially useful where rubbing is not necessary or would be too painful: painted on the painful spot, or gently smeared over, it sets up an action peculiar but not painful, and invariably effective, per bot. 1 0

ARNICA AND OPODELDOC LINIMENT.

Recommended for Lumbago, Sciatica, and for any part of the body which gives pain and feels stiff; it is mildly stimulating, and is useful for bruises and sprains, per bot., Re. 1-0 and 1

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA. FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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...EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Sketches in this Collection are all enlarged to the size of the Original Drawings. Additional Comments to each of the Sketches are supplied by the Artist, and are printed in fac-simile on pages facing the Drawings. The whole of the Contents of the Volume are given as "Made by the Artist."

"Mr. Punch's Animal Land" is one of the most delightful volumes which has been produced for many years, and will go far to enhance Mr. E. T. Reed's reputation among the cleverest artists of our time."—"Daily Telegraph."

Tales with a Twist, Rs. 2-10.

An Animal Picture Book by E. T. Reed. Author of "Pre-Historic Peeps" etc. With Verses by "A Belgian Hare."

Mr. E. T. Reeds drawings in "Punch" are so well known and appreciated as to assure this picture-book, of his a popular welcome. Many of the verses by "A Belgian Hare," which Mr. Reed illustrates in this book, though never before printed, have already gained some celebrity from being repeated by one person to another, and all are full of humour and vivacity.

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A limited re-issue. The first Edition ran out of print soon after Publication.

The Frank Lockwood Sketch-Book, Rs. 7-14.

Being a selection of Sketches by the late Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P.

This delightful volume which contains a selection from the caricatures and humorous sketches of the late Sir Frank Lockwood, has been made possible by the kindness of Lady Lockwood, who put at the disposal of the publishers a number of the note-books of Sir Frank Lockwood, through the pages of which were scattered a host of his playful drawings.

ANIMALS OF TO-DAY.

Their Life and Conversation.

By C. J. Cornish. With Sixteen Illustrations, Rs. 4-8.

CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND CIRCUS TENT.

On the Esplanade near the Elphinstone High School.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES

ON SATURDAYS

AND

SUNDAYS.

TICKETS of Rs. 2, 3, 4 and Box at the tent from 7 A. M.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, the 24th OF JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

In aid of the Funds of

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Programme and further particulars will be published later on.

"Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS

will give a second performance in aid of Charity in the

NOVELTY THEATRE

on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 9-30.

The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performances including the dances. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.

RESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 3

UNRESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 2

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SYDNEY" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th January, 1899.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REVD. MR. R. M. GRAY, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE on "CITIZENSHIP" at the above Institute, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 25th January 1899 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay 11th January 1899.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS, at Cooria Flats, from 1st April, 1899, for alternative periods of one, three and five years.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on the 18th instant.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full Stamp duty on his Contract and the charges for executing it and such further sums as with the Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent. of the amount of Tender. The security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

Printed Forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of one Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit &c. stipulated in the Tender Form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Executive Health Officer.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay 10th January, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADY, young, certificated, desires post as Governess English, French, German (Leipsic), Music, and Drawing. "N. C.," care of this Paper.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR 1899—New Year's Designs in French Cambrics now showing. Very Pretty and Stylish Patterns. Lowest Cash Prices. Per yard, Annas 12. over 10 yards. As as 11 only per yard. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

STERLING SILVER English Manufacture Cap Watches open faced Rs. 55 in Hunting case Rs. 65, Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Mrs. Sheehard Expresses herself much pleased with the accommodation &c. at the Hotel and will be happy to recommend it to anyone who may be going to Mahableshwar.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest at Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,300,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories. B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 125 Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Guzerati, Tamil, Malivallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Raiah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Battiwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Battiwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Battiwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Battiwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Battiwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON.—A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF. Now available at the Art Photographic Saloon of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 5. each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4 Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original Gi's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

RECEIVED French Round Iron Frame 12 inch Tune Pieces Rs. 25, and Rs. 30. Clocks Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

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Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Poona, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D. V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For rospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the Financial Department of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore, an ASSISTANT to officiate as SUPERINTENDENT in a furlough vacancy for 18 months in the grade of Rs. 300-400 per mensem. Qualifications required are thorough knowledge of the Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code of the Government of India with ability to note and draft with ease and rapidity, including the reviewing of Accounts and Statistics. Apply with testimonials of fitness to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL, Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore. Copies of testimonials should be sent, as return of originals cannot be guaranteed.

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For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

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COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillatta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Banks, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Discount in Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks quoted for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JANUARY, 1899.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

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CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers,
JOHN WALTER. }

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BAKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH-BAZAAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nowrojee Framjee Makeshtana, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Ghadially, in presence of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October 1894 the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 437, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 16, situate at and fronting on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage belonging to the premises, on the north by Hanuman Lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojii Nusserwanji Kaka, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors, and now in the possession of the mortgagee, Nowroji Framji Makeshtana.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 521 of 1898.

Yamunabai, widow,
vs.
Joosub Hoosain and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Cutlery Bazar THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Esmail Hoosein, consisting of walking sticks, belts, playing cards, padlocks, buttons, hair and coat brushes, time-pieces, syringes inkstands, pen holders, boot and shoe lace, trimming soap, paper-weights, razors, penknives, cutlery, combs, buckles, whistles, etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT RAMPART ROW (MINT ROAD) AND MODY STREET (MODIKHANA.)

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from and by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Javervaboo, widow of Phamhendass Narrotumdass in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September 1899 the undermentioned property viz.:—

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, with the several messuages or tenements or dwelling houses buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Rampart Row and Mody Street in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, but now of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—that is to say on the east by Rampart Row on the west partly by Mody Street and partly by the property of Raghunathghur Ratanghur on the north partly by the property of Raghunathghur Ratanghur and partly by Modi Lane and on the south by the property of Purshotam Tersey and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 730 and 731 old Survey Nos 1090, 1287 and 1288 and new Survey No 2535 and 2-2655, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No 73, but now under Ward No. —and the Street No. —— and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Javervaboo and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, above the "Seamen's Rest" near Victoria Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one brass framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order, Wheeler and Wilson's Cabinet Sewing machine, English-made fire-proof safe by Lord, English phaeton, light victoria,

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1899

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation o Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whiter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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"IT IS NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the specialite remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 36 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 40 m. High water, 10-22 m., 11-21 a. Low water, 4-47 m., 4-30 a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.,
Departure of Transport Dunera.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s s "Bombay" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Colombo Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s s Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT WORLEE.—Early on Sunday morning, a gang of four Purdeses attempted to break into the residence of Mr. H. A. Wadia of Worlee Hill, but on finding that they had alarmed the inmates, the house breakers ran away.

FALL OFF A VERANDAH.—Krishna Babaji, aged forty years, residing at Fanaswady, fell from the verandah of his house at Pingrapole Lane on Monday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the left arm. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

A PAIR OF MONKEYS IN THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday morning two large full-grown monkeys, one of them carrying a young one on its back, found their way into the High Court premises, and were chased by peons and hamals from the various courts and rooms which they attempted to enter. They caused some excitement for a while to people on the premises, and afforded amusement to spectators in the street, who observed them leaping along the corridors and the outer ledges of the building.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HINDU WIDOW.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Ladoobai, a Hindu widow, aged forty years, residing at Haines Road. On Monday evening deceased was throwing some dirty water out of a window on the second floor of her house, when she lost her balance and fell out into the sweepers' gully, a distance of about twenty-two feet, sustaining fracture of three of the ribs on the right side, and serious injury to her head. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died at 3 o'clock this morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE AT MARINE LINES LEVEL CROSSING.—About 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon some tattee works cover-wooden cases containing iron frame works for a railway over-bridge, at the Marine Lines Level Crossing, were found to be on fire. The Fort and Babulla Tank engines were promptly on the scene, but their services were not required, as water from a line of hose attached to a stand pipe was found sufficient to cope with the flames. The origin of the fire was attributed to a spark from a passing engine, falling on to the tattee works. The damage is not known.

KILLED UNDER HIS OWN CART.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Kondaji Rukhmaji, a cart-driver, aged thirty years, residing at Lower Colaba. On the 7th instant deceased was driving his cart, laden with bales of cotton along the road in the Fort, when he accidentally fell off his seat,—and one of the wheels passed over him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found, that he had sustained a dislocation of the spine. He died in the hospital on Monday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing fact was recorded.

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS IN MAY 1899:—An introductory lecture in Electric Lighting will be delivered at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at 7 p. m. to-day by Dr. H. R. Tavares, B. Sc., Associate of the Institute of Electrical Engineer's, London. Certified teacher in Electrical Technology of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute. The lecture is open to all intending candidates for the ensuing examination, and is preliminary to 3 1-2 month's course of instruction for the City and Guilds Examination in the subject of Electric Lighting (preliminary) at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. A syllabus of the course of Instruction will be indicated during the lecture.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, Honorary Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receips of the following donations towards this Circle from 1st July to 31st December 1898, towards the General Fund, and Christmas List, (General Fund). In memory of Her Highness the late Rani Saheba Sirmori, Rs 50 (promised); The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Rs. 15; Mrs. Dhanjibhoy Commodore, Rs. 10; Mr. Dhanji Luckmichand, Captain J. Hand, Mr. Shapurjee Barjorjee Spencer, B. A. L. L. B., Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee, P. T., D. N. G., L. B. S. and J. H. D' B, each Rs. 5; J. A. J., Dr. Dossabhai K. Patel, L. M & S, Mr P. F. Taiati K. D. M. and Mr. Janardhan Bagoba Sahani and L. N. B each Rs 3; Mr. Geo E Pilcher, Messrs Visram Ebrahim & Co., Mr. A. S Narielwala, Mr. Shaikadum Esoofbhoy, Mr. M. H Sanjana, H. C. H. D. B Mr. R. P. Brunton, Sirdar Omar Jumail and H. D. O, each Rs 2; Mr. N. R Narielwala, D. E. M. A Friend and Mr. Dadabhai Pestanji Karanjia, each Re 1; (Christmas List), H. H the Mir of Khairpur, G. C. I. E., Rs 20; H. H. Maharanee Gulpatcerao, Rs 15; H. H. Maharaja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur and a Friend, each Rs 10; H. H. The Jaghirdar of Arni Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dhobe, C. I. E, Khan Bahadur Meneckjee N. Nanavati, B. A. L. L. B, Mr. Burjorjee Manockjee Patel, Surgeon Lieut. Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, I. M. S, Mr. Frank Rozario Khan Bahadur Kersasp Rustomjee Dadachunjee, M. A. L. L. B. Khan Bahadur Eduljee Sorabji Chinoy, Sir George Cotton, Kt, Brigadier General F. Ventris, Captain S. Goodridge, R. N. Mr. W. Murray, Mr. P. F. Fischer, H. J. R. C. L. C. N. E. P. R. W. H. The Honble Mr. C. T. Burke, M. I. C. E, Messrs Marcks & Co., Ld, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. D. N. G. R. H. M, Another, Mr. John Tate, M. I. C. E, W. K, Mr. Kalidas Jootha, Messrs John Dickenson & Co, Ld. Bai Pirozbai Nussarwanji Jehangirji Wadia, A. O. Mr. H. Chalmers Messrs Ralph Dousa & Sons, Ld, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. R. G. Currie, H. K. B. & Co, I. M. S. E. C. B. A. F. Y. S. Bai Motibai by her Son Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E, B, Mr. Alex J. Agabeg, P. M. T. C. B. I. F. S. F, Mr. T. J. Bennett, W. H. O, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, C. L. Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund, A. M. T. J. Mr. S. J. Tellery, H. J. L. H. C. and B. N. & Co., each Rs. 5; C. M. C. G. G, F. A. O, F. J. R, G. P. S. R. M. K, Wm. C, M. O, Captain J. Hand, Mr. P. G. Messent, J. F. B, E. S. J. A. L. E. G, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. E. C. Jussawalla, Mrs. H. Wimbridge, P. L. W, Mr. Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Mr. L. N. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, H. G, The Honble Mr. P. M. Thompson, H. E. E. P. and Messrs Sorabji N. Telati & Co., each Rs. 3; The Honble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. V. Ammaram, C. I. E, O. M, D. D. C. H. F. W. J. S, G. E. H, R. S. P, Mr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwalla, Mr. A. S. Narielwala, Mr. Premchund Roychund, W. J. D, D. H. G, Mr. A. S. Framjee, Mr. Sassoon J. David, A. F, A. S. C. R. D. M, S. P. W, Mr. G. H. Townsend, Mr. C. G. Webster, F. C. A, P. B. S, M. J. D, H. B. L, Mr. G. A. Pitts, Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, C. I. E, Mr. P. G. Irvine, Mr. M. Morrison, Mr. V. C. French, I. A. I, R. P, T. Mc. C. E. R, P, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. R. D. Sethna, B. A, LL. B, Bar-at-Law, H. S. C, W. M. B, Mr. K. D. Ghandy, Mr. B. N. Seerwai, E. F. N, Mr. Currimsey Damjee, C. H. S. B, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon and S, each Rs. 2; Mr. Damji Luckmichand, H. E. B, B, C. D and B, A. F. G, B. N. K, F. G. D, Mr. G. N. Nadkarni, B, R. M. S, R. K. C, Rao Saheb Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, Mr. J. Waish, Mr. R. Oliver, D. S, S. W, S. R. S, S. D. B, Mr. K. C. Pallonjee, A. C. B, Mr. Pestonjee Nesarwanjee Wadia, M. N, H. B. T, R and Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji Karanjia, each Re 1:—Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

CRICKET AT PETLAD.

THE cold season matches at Bombay and elsewhere seem to have inspired a new spirit amongst the cricketers here for an interesting cricket match. The first of its kind was arranged between the Petlad English School Team, and an eleven of the Nagar Association C. Club on Sunday which resulted in an easy victory for the latter by an innings and twenty runs. The school players having won the toss, elected to bat but were all disposed of in 55 runs, Mr. B.P. Baruvalla, a promising Parsee youth, only entered double figures, was surpassed by the twelfth player, Mr. Extra who claimed no less than 14 runs. He is also a good bowler, being responsible for 7 wickets at the expense of 40 runs. The Nagar colts in their turn put up together a respectable total of 90 out of which Mr. D. B. Desai had the highest i e 23 displaying sound steady cricket. He was also the most successful bowler in the whole lot capturing some twelve wickets in both the innings at the cost of 20 runs only. Mr. R. Munshis' 20 Mr. D. M. Desais' 15 and Mr. Majmudass c by steady cricket were very valuable. In their second venture the school team utterly feollapsed and with the greatest difficulty compiled a miserable score.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumberable Females suffer in silence deseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Royd Street, Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CRIME OF HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. SABHAI GALAB AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was a reference of the proceedings of Mr. Edaljee Byramshah, first-class magistrate of Jambusar, who, in September last, convicted the five accused of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, armed with deadly weapons, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment ranging from one month to two years each. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri appeared for the accused.

Mr. R. E. Candy, District Magistrate of Broach, in making the reference to the High Court, said the circumstances of the case were these. In the village of Kanva, Taluka Jambusar, there was a field known by the name of Thakorwalia Bid belonging to one Manekial Patuck. This field was last year cultivated by the first three accused, but this year it was let to one Asharam Pitamber, who cultivated it. This led the first three accused to nurse a grudge against Asharam, and with a view to satisfy their revenge they and their mother Kaver and the first accused's wife, Diwalee, in the afternoon of the 17th July 1898, entered the field in question, and commenced a quarrel with Asharam for having presumed to cultivate the field, which they considered was their property. Sabhai, No. 1, was armed with an axe, No. 2 with a stick, No. 3 possessed himself with an indented billhook which he took away from Asharam, while the two women carried in their hands small clubs of wood. They set upon Asharam, threw him down, and beat him severely. The most horrible thing was that No. 3 scooped out both eyes of Asharam with the bill hook and rendered him totally blind. The first-class Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above. Mr. Candy was of opinion that the case should have been committed to the Sessions Court; but as the first-class magistrate considered himself competent to decide it, Mr. Candy thought he should have inflicted the most severe sentence the law permitted. As all were actuated by one common motive, each inciting the other, Mr. Candy could not differentiate the guilt of the five accused. The women who unsexed themselves to join in this assault, and stood by, while the atrocity of blinding a man was being committed, deserved no pity; and Mr. Candy could not agree with the first class Magistrate's ideas of justice. Feeling that a crime of horrible atrocity had been committed in the most daring manner, and that the punishment inflicted was most indequate, and the compensation awarded to the mangled victim quite insufficient, Mr. Candy requested their Lordships to enhance the sentences as to them might seem meet.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Additional Sessions Judge, Broach, to whom the case went on appeal, remarked that the magistrate's comprehension of the atrocity of the offence was faulty. The case had already been referred to the High Court for enhancement of the punishment; and Mr. Lord remarked their Lordships would consider the fitness of Mr. Edalij Byramshah Hodivala for longer being entrusted with the extension powers of a first class magistrate, powers which include the burden of the jurisdiction of superior courts. The magistrate's action in convicting under both sections 143 and 148 would exemplify his knowledge of the law, while the sentences he had imposed showed his view of the gravity of the offence.

Their Lordships reversed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused persons, and directed that they be committed for trial to the Court of Session, by the magistrate on charges under sections 147, 148 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdool Barri, a police Jamadar, and Police Inspector W. Jolliffe are charged, the first with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the 11th instant, by causing the death of one Pandoo Ithoo and both with wrongfully confining Pandoo Ithoo and voluntarily causing grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from him a confession or information which would lead to the detection of offences and with causing the disappearance of evidence, they having reason to believe that the offences of cheating and culpable homicide not amounting to murder had been committed, Inspector Jolliffe was also charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of offence under sections 342, 201 and 331 of the Penal Code. The charges against the Jamadar were laid under sections 304, 342, 201, 331 and 109 of the Penal Code.

Soondie, widow of the deceased Pandoo Ithoo, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson. She said that Cassum gave her information regarding her husband's arrest by the police on a charge of cheating. Cassum was present when the petition was drawn out by the petition writer. Chandrea and Sakaram were also present then. The statements made in the patition to the Commissioner of Police were supplied to her by Cassum.

Appaji Matooji examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he was a hawker in parched rice and lived at New Nagpada. He generally sat at the corner of the European General Hospital on Frere Road. Witness knew Sawalia Luxman by sight as also Babajee Raghooji the *tookriwalla*. The latter came to the witness about two months ago and took him to Jolliffe. Sawlia was also seated at a short distance from the witness. Babajee's witness as well as Sawalia's to the Bazar gate Chowkey. They were then placed before Jolliffe who told them "You give evidence." Witness said that he knew nothing about anything. Jolliffe then told them to give evidence to the effect that they had seen a man lying on the road for four days Witness replied, "Very well we shall give such evidence." In fact they had not seen such a man lying on the road but as the Sahib told him to do so witness replied in the affirmative. As the witness and his comrade Sawalia were hawking about in the Sahib's jurisdiction, they were bound to carry out his instructions. Witness and Sawalia were then taken by the Police to the residence of the Coroner's Inspector at Kandawady. Witness made a statement to the Coroner's Inspector, according to the Sahibe's instructions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness said that he made a statement at the Head Police Office which was taken down. His statement in the Commissioner's office was similar to the evidence he was giving in Court. He was taken by the Police twice before a magistrate for hawking.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson witness said, that at the Head Police Office, he did not make a statement in answers to questions put to him but he was asked to state what he know about the case. Before he made his statement in the Commissioner's office, he was not instructed, what to say and what not to say. He was asked at the Commissioner's office, as to how he had to go to the Hindu gentleman and what statement he had made to him and he (witness) stated what he knew.

Bhicoo Babajee, also a hawker was next examined by Mr. Nicholson. In course of his evidence, the witness said that he was also taken to Jolliffe at the Bazar Gate Police Station. He was asked by Jolliffe to say that he had seen a man lying ill for four days on Frere Road. Witness replied that as he had not seen a man of that description, he could not make such a statement. Jolliffe said, "never mind you say so" and he being a sahib, witness consented. The Sahib then called a sepoy and ordered him to take the witness before the Coroner's Inspector at Kandawady. Witness told the Hindu gatleman at Kandawady, what he had been instructed by the Sahib to say.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy witness said that the Sahib did not tell him only to give evidence. He spoke to them all downstairs.

The further hearing was at this stage adjourned to the 17th instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 6th January, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	118	102
Karachi	1	1
Poona	0	1
Districts.		
Kaira	73	53
Panch Mahals	53	35
Broach	31	25
Surat	3	3
Thana	108	90
Khandesh	35	27
Nasik	16	23
Poona	30	28
Satara	267	212
Sholapur	57	40
Ahmednagar	6	6
Kolaba	35	29
Ratnagari	...	...
Belgaum	219	173
Dharwar	81	68
Bijapur	161	128
Kanara	8	8
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	79	65
Kathiawar	10	8
Kolhapur	279	192
Cutch	9	9
Rewa Kantha	2	3
Palanpur	0	0
Sachin	0	0
Akalkot	4	4
Aundh	27	25
Bhor	9	6
Savanur	5	1
Total	2,537	2,043
Week ending Dec 30	2,638	2,048
Total to date	211,604	167,195

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middl. and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	21	2	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	2	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	5	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	17	37
Total	48	30	139
Total plague deaths to date	32,439	28,982	
Same date last year	50	70	199

BROACH.

A Broach correspondent writes under date January 9th:—Plague here continues unabated, and seems to be increasing, and has already assumed epidemic proportions. There were seven cases of plague yesterday and eight the day before. To-day there are nine cases. The mortality continues to be abnormally high. It chiefly effects the Mahomedans, In Vijalpore Vaniawad, which is almost empty, four cases of plague were found this evening in a single house. Dead rats were found in most of the localities which are infected, but concealment is rife. Mr. R. E. Candy, the District Magistrate, is untiring in his efforts to stamp out the plague. Every day he goes round the infected localities, the hospitals, the segregation camps, &c., with the Civil Surgeon, and devotes his best attention to this part of his work. It is said that he has asked for fifty extra policemen for plague duty. This whole of ward D is bad—some portions of it very bad indeed. Chilly weather and bad easterly winds contribute materially to propagate the disease.

BARODA PLAGUE DECORATIONS.

The Baroda *Watsal* writes:—For two good years the Plague and Medical Faculties have had all their own way throughout the Continent of India. They have certainly given a good account of their ways and means when both the West and East conspired as it were, to let all things pass; only if it seemed that Plague was fought and driven to the Devil's corner. Much good work has been done; much harm, too, has been the result. Let us hope that the harm would only end in realising, eventually what plague really is and how it could be dealt with more decently on its own mysterious play-ground.

Recognitions of plague services have followed as a matter of course. It were best to take these in a philosophic albeit somewhat amusing spirit. But the number of persons whose trend is in that way cannot be but rare, and many an ugly questions may be put throughout India since the List is out. For instance, it may be asked here if the poor men who toiled day and night in the very jaws of death, shut up in those marvellous thick jamaated closets of death have been recognised? We refer of course to the Doctors and the Hospital Assistants of (1) the Kachiawadi (2) the Daliawadi (3) the Maharatha, (4) the Mahomedan Hospitals. Next come the Medical Assistants who have hunted out plague cases from the inmost recesses of the city. We can well understand that the energetic but unassuming Medical Head Dr. Shumsudin who looked well after the City and District needs assisted by the plague Secretary who also gets the due deserves the modest title conferred on him. All this renders an appreciation of the close inmates of the several Death-houses the more urgent. Coupled with these names must be those of the hard-working Secretaries, Messrs. Gokhle Kalliandas Jhawary &c, and the zealous Maharatta Yadworao Ravji Naik in charge of Maharatta Hospital whose management of their respective Institutions is worth a heartly commendation. With the superior co-operation and sympathies of the Minister, who was himself animated by his august Master; Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir has carried all the special measures of cleanliness and order when sanitation was amalgamated with plague. The numerous plague and sanitary measures suggested by him—and many of them executed—carried with them the experience of several decades naturally standing by itself. But worldly wisdom dictates saying as little as possible where, quite pleasingly, the plague services are now naturally playing the rampant in the otherwise modest Capital of His Highness the Gaekwad.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

NEW PLEADERS.

THE results of the second examination for the degree of LL. B. were declared last evening at the Bombay University. Out of the 219 candidates who had presented themselves at the examination 42 were declared to have stood the test successfully—all in second class. The successful candidates included 31 Hindus, 10 Parsees and one Mahomedan. The Judge Spencer Prize of the value of Rs. 150 was awarded to Shunker Govind Kharkar for obtaining the highest number of marks. Peshotan Kawasji Kotval has secured a scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 obtainable monthly for proficiency in Hindu and Mahomedan Laws. Munchershaw Rustomji Vakil has obtained the Muncherji Nowrji Banaji Prize of the value of Rs. 180 for obtaining the highest number of marks in Equity amongst the Parsee candidates. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Bhende, D Ramchandra
Billimoria, P Nasarvanji
Chandrachud, N Balkrishna
Chhaya, B Vajeshankar
Cooper, Dhanjis a Desabhai
Daimchanji, J Kersaspji
Dastur, Jamasp Phiroz
Desai, Anant Sitaram
Desai, Bapalal Harilal
Desai, Chhotalal Dullabhji
Desai, Motilal Chhotalal
Desai, Prataprai Chhotamlal
Dev, Shankar Shrikrishna
Engineer, Ambalal Motiram
Gupta, A Ramchandra
Jodhpura, Ramsingha
Karai Bharmji Jamshedji
Khandekar, Gopal Vishnu
Kharkar, Shankar Govind
Kotval, Peshotan Kavasji
Mehta, Jehangir Pherozeshah
Mirza, Ali Mohammed H K
Modi Keshavlal Premchand
Modi, V Jhaverchand
Motiva a, Jehangir Bhikhaji
Nagrani, T Narandas
Navarathna, V Narasinha
Padhye, Keshav Appa
Panthaki, Shavaksha Sorabji
Parekh, Odhavji Gopalji
Pathak, M Bhavji
Patel, Vasudev Raghunath
Patel, Jivabhai Revabhai
Purohit, D Lallubhai
Raieraskar, Govind Hari
Randella, Byramji Ardeshir
Subnis, Bhaskar Dattatraya
Samant, Lakshman Vithal
Sattavala, Narsilal Motilal
Sulakhe, G Pandharinath
Sunawala, K D Jehangir
Vakil, M Rastamji

MASTER OF ARTS.

The result of the following one candidate for the above examination, which had been put off on the previous occasion, was declared last evening at the University:—

II CLASS.

Hormusji Nowroji Billimoria (in physics and chemistry.)

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.

THE Bombay Cycle Club Annual sports will take place on the Marine Lines ground on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th February next.

The following is the approximate programme of events. This may be altered in minor detail.

Entrance Fee Rs. 2 per race, with the exception of Race No. 8, for which it is Re. 1.

Entry Forms can be obtained from and all entries must be made to the Honorary Secretary not later than 12 noon on Tuesday January 31st 1899.

Prizes will be awarded as follows:—1 for 3 starters, 2 for 5 starters, 3 for 7 starters, and 4 for 10 starters.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

1ST DAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1899.

1. 1-4 Mile Handicap, Open to Members of the Bombay Cycle Union.—1st Prize, Silver Cup presented by Mr. H Bromley Medipet value Rs. 25, and 2nd prize value Rs. 15.

2. Club Championship 1 Mile Scratch-Open to Members of Bombay Cycle Club.—1st Prize, Challenge Shield and gold medal, 2nd prize silver medal with gold centre and 3rd prize Silver Medal.

3. 2 Mile Handicap. Open to Members of the Bombay Cycle Union.—1st Prize, Hamilton Challenge Cup and prize, value Rs. 40,—2nd Prize value Rs. 25, and 3rd Prize value Rs. 15.

4. 1 Mile Novice Handicap-Open to all amateurs who have not won a 1st prize at a Race Meeting Cycle Gymkhana Races not to disqualify, 1st Prize-Silver Lotus Vase, 2nd Prize value Rs. 25, and 3rd Prize value Rs. 15.

5. 5 Miles Handicap-Open to all amateurs. 1st Prize B, B, and C, I, Ry. Challenge Cup and gold Medal 2nd Prize value Rs. 25, and 3rd Prize value Rs. 15.

2ND DAY SATURDAY.—FEBRUARY 4TH 1899.

6. 1 Mile Handicap Open to Members of Bombay Cycle Union 1st prize Lund Challenge Cup and gold medal, 2nd Prize Value Rs 25, and 3rd Prize Value Rs 15.

7. 2 mile Handicap—Open to Members of Bombay Cycle Union—1st Prize Watson Challenge Cup and gold medal, 2nd Prize Value Rs. 25, and 3rd Prize Value Rs. 15.

8. 1 Mile handicap open to all Native Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize Value Rs. 50, 2nd Prize Value Rs 25, and 3rd Prize Value Rs. 15.

9. Half Mile Handicap—Open to Members of Bombay Cycle Union—1st Prize Value Rs. 40, 2nd Prize Value Rs 25 and 3rd Prize Value Rs. 15.

10 10 Mile Handicap—Open to all amateurs—1st Prize Bombay Cycle Club Cup, 2nd Prize Value Rs 25, and 3rd Prize Value Rs. 15.

Aggregate Prize—Rose Cup for greatest number of points in Races No. 1, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

G. RADCLIFFE,
Honorary Secretary.

ALUMINIUM.

LECTURE AT THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MR. MONIE, principal of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, yesterday delivered his second lecture on aluminium. He said:—

In the last lecture I dealt generally with the sources of aluminium supply, its manufacture and its characteristics in comparison with other metals, but in this continuation lecture I propose to deal at greater length with some of the subjects which we formerly touched upon, and also widen our study in different directions. In this effort, I shall try and confine myself as much as possible to specified divisions.

USES OF ALUMINIUM.

I think I may reasonably conclude that the efforts made in the Institute have popularised the uses of this metal for all culinary and domestic utensils beyond what could possibly have been anticipated a few months ago, and this popularity has been due entirely to an excellence of quality and finish in the work which has not been approached in any part of India. In other directions my colleague Mr. Greengrass and myself are striving to introduce aluminium where hitherto other metals have been in use. As you will see here we have made horse shoes which weigh just under 1 lb. against 2 lb. 10 oz. the weight of iron shoes, and I hope their advantages and usefulness will in a short time be tested on our local race course. It is doubtful if pure aluminium shoes will ever be made capable of withstanding ordinary road-work and even if this was the case their special utility is open to question. Reflectors for locomotives and railway illuminating purposes generally we think can with advantage be made from aluminium, and we are now making some specimens which will shortly be put on their trial. Mr. Greengrass has been able to produce a very high polish as you will see by the specimen before you, and this polish can be maintained by simply rubbing the reflector at intervals with a paste of finely powdered chalk and alum. To a railway company where frequent relivering is necessary a large saving in upkeep will be effected and I hope therefore at no distant future to see or hear of these advertisements of Institute work on every railway line in India. Aluminium picture frames are not uncommon but I think the sample now exhibited has hitherto not been equalled either for design, finish, or cost. The pattern from which this frame was cast is of brass, and cost the equivalent of Rs. 13,—in aluminium it can be made and sold for about Rs. 5. It is not generally known that by hand-painting, aluminium sheets can be easily and speedily prepared. A sheet of aluminium rubbed by a fine steel wire brush receives a frosted surface and in this condition it takes either oil or water color readily. Here then is a method for producing cheaply and quickly highly artistic and ornamental panellings for doors, furniture etc:—and I have no doubt but that students, ladies and others who have the gift of color-painting could find a ready market for this kind of work, while at the same time providing themselves with a pleasant and interesting occupation for spare hours. Here are two specimens which were painted at my bungalow—one is done in oil and the other in ordinary bazaar paints and I doubt if any ordinary observer could say which was the former with any degree of certainty. Aluminium has

FREQUENTLY BEEN USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL STEAMERS

and launches with much success. Messrs White and Co., of Glasgow, constructed an 18 feet boat of aluminium which weighed only 193 lbs. and was built entirely of the metal. In this direction however there will be a rapid advancement, whenever the metal can be sold at a rate considerably lower than at present. The aluminium supply however is at present monopolised by a few firms who are in a position to determine selling rates regardless of demand. In India matters are even worse so far as buyers are concerned as the British Aluminium Company have hitherto supplied the demand of consumers—a demand which has averaged from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 per mensem during the past year, but I am happy to say that I have made arrangements whereby the bazar dealers and other more or less poor artisans throughout India will be able to benefit by the choice of supplies. This will be an evidence shortly by aluminium supplies from America and Switzerland being available in the markets. Dr Joseph Adamson, the great boiler manufacturer is of opinion that aluminium boilers are only dependent on price. He finds that aluminium plate can be made of a tensile strength of 50,000 lb. per squareinch with an elastic limit of 35,000 lbs. equal to good soft steel. An opinion of an authority like this does away with any dispute as to the strength and el

TIVOLI THEATRE.

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By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

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Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.

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AROMATIC	do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1	do.	2 4
EXTRA No. 2	do.	1 12

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to 3 lakhs, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent yesterday, to 110 3-4. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent, to 101 1-4, and Paris Exchange on London 2 centimes, to 25·17 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2 ; and 3 1-2 Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent higher, at £63 7-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. more, at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 5-8 per cent, the same rate being quoted for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 5-16d. per oz. ; as it was also in New York at 59 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 2 cents lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. For "Braziers Copper" the quotation was £67, and for "Yellow Metal," 5 15-16d.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 32 3-4 s. per 416 lbs., January February shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull in tone.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm at closing yesterday, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 14,000 bales ; and the Imports 20,000 bales. Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-32d. to 3 1-8d. per lb. ; and American arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 35-64d. for January delivery, and 3 9-64d. for May and June. The Manchester Market was steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cents in New York, to 6 cents per lb.; Futures for April and July, 10 points each, to 5·76 and 5·86 cents per lb, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Poots were 4 1,000 bales ; and the arrivals of cotton to date this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896
Monday's Receipts	40,000	62,000	30,000
Two days' do	97,000	103,000	50,000
Since 1st Sept.	5,091,000	5,903,000	5,131,000

Locally there has to-day been a firm feeling in the cotton market, with a good enquiry. The mills bought 300 bales Pachora at Rs. 126 per candy, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 128, 200 Bengal at Rs. 126¼, 100 Nugger at Rs. 128. 100 Mahua at Rs. 124, 100 Karanga at Rs. 128 ; and exporters, 300 Oomra at Rs. 127½, 200 Bengal at Rs. 127, 200 Pachora at Rs. 128,100 Bengal at Rs. 130, and 100 Karanja at Rs. 128¼.

Wheat and Seeds are dull in tone ; prices are unchanged for the former, but are 1-2 anna higher for Linseed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	19,172	bales,
Wheat	9,761	cwts.
Linseed	1,814	"
Rapeseed	4,394	"
Gingellyseed	38,130	"
Poppyseed	585	"
Groundnuts	2,550	"
Castorseed	10,233	"
Rice	20,305	"

Freights.—The 'Clan Forbes (s) January loading, is reported fixed at 18s. per ton, for one picked port. Business has been done for Hamburg, for January, at 19s. 6d. and 19s. ; for Trieste and Venice at 18s. 6d. and 19s., for February ; for Antwerp at 17s. 6d. for March, 18s. for April, and 18s. 6d. for May.

Exchange opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce ; and there was little or no enquiry for Bank Paper, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 3-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 9-32d. "
Francs	1 71 1-4d. "

Government Paper.—Rates have to-day been strong at 94 1-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 94 1-2 for Account, and 85 for 3 per cents.

Shares are quiet. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs 15 higher, and China Rs. 5 ; Central India are Rs. 5 lower.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 63 7-16
Bar Silver 27 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 9.

The City Line steamer City of London arrived here from Bombay, day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 9th instante.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 3rd January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th December, 1898 :—

Liabilities.	Dec. 28. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,53,58,365	0	4	1,54,92,218	2	6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,42,10,854	15	7	5,48,32,018	6	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,24,319	8	5	2,46,337	3	5
Sundries	28,74,869	0	6	32,44,466	0	5
	Rs. 10,16,18,429	8	10	10,26,65,039	12	11

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,63,160	0	0	61,61,906	0	0
Other authorised Investments	69,09,345	0	0	71,62,393	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,65,17,520	6	9	1,74,44,253	14	8
Accounts of Credit do.	1,73,05,169	8	2	1,84,25,913	9	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,91,18,246	10	6	1,81,68,561	14	7
Balances with other Banks	11,53,487	14	11	12,64,156	0	5
Bullion	1,410	1	9	1,405	1	0
Dead Stock	13,06,391	8	10	12,97,608	13	10
Stamps	13 091	4	9	12,654	4	0
Sundries	15,71,643	14	9	19,00,706	10	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,36,51,295	13	3	1,24,88,088	14	2
Do. at Branches	1,78,10,451	5	2	1,83,34,376	14	1
	Rs. 10,16,18,429	8	10	10,26,65,039	12	11

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,29,103	Dec
Do. at Branches	14,62,856	Inc
Other Deposits	6,21,161	do
Post Bills	78,012	Dec
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,54,706	Inc
Loans	9,26,733	do
Accounts of Credit	11,20,744	do
Mercantile Bills	9,49,685	Dec
Cash at Head Office	11,93,507	do
Do at Branches	5,23,922	Inc

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Amoor Route right one line.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 30·030
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·8
Dew Point	55·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·312
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·8
General Directions of wind	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 256

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—January 10, at Chaupati, Bombay, the wife of Julian Elton Young, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DALLAS—January 1, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant Alex E Dallas, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CRAWSON—January 2, at Sibi, of rheumatic fever and heart disease, Frank Crawson, aged 11 years and 22 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

Lord Northbrook, in a recent article contributed to the *National Review*, gave as one of his reasons for recommending a gold currency for India, the facility for effecting the change presented by an output of gold in this country amounting to £3,000,000 annually. Most of that gold would probably be sent direct to the Mints to be converted into sovereigns, which would find their way into circulation and take their place, in England, side by side with a silver token coinage in the daily transactions of the community. India would thus escape the heavy burden that had to be borne in Germany and Austria. When providing for a gold currency, the Governments of those States had to purchase large quantities of gold, a good deal of which had to be expended in buying up redundant silver in the one case and redundant paper in the other. India is more fortunately placed in Lord Northbrook's opinion, as the gold required is produced within her own boundaries, and no part of it will be required to buy up the existing circulating medium which will be supplemented, not superseded. From this standpoint the article on the gold output in Mr. D. Hooper's review of the Mineral Production of India for 1897 has a very special interest. Unfortunately it has to be acknowledged at the outset, that gold is one of the minerals produced in this country regarding which definite statistics cannot be furnished. But as the absence of complete statistics applies almost wholly to the gold obtained by sand washing in the beds of rivers, which is of small importance compared with the ore obtained from regular mining, the figures available are quite sufficient to establish the fact, that India produces a considerable quantity of this precious metal, and is not as in the case of silver, wholly dependent on foreign countries for the supply annually absorbed. Gold, in large or in small quantities—most frequently in small—is pretty generally distributed throughout India and Burma. It is present in ten districts of the Madras Presidency and in as many of the Punjab. In the Western Presidency, it is found in Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi and in various places in Kathiawar. In the river sands of Assam, throughout Lower Burma, and in several districts of Upper Burma gold is obtained. Washing auriferous beds is carried on in divers places all over India but it is wholly a native industry ; in some places the gold is a mere by-product and no trustworthy figures can be procured. In Burma three annas a day pays the washer ; in Chota Nagpur, and the Udaipoor State, from three to four annas worth of gold dust rewards him. In Chota Nagpur the villagers expect to get four annas worth of gold by a day's work in the beds of streams in the off season when no other employment is available. Sand washing in that region is, or used to be, rather looked down upon as the last refuge of the ne'er-do-weel. In the Jubulpur division of the Central Provinces the earnings are restricted to four annas by the belief, that the goddess who makes the gold, would depart if any one were to be rapacious enough to take more. At Peshawar the daily find varies from two annas to three or four.

The gold-washing season nowhere lasts throughout the year ; it can only be carried on when the streams are neither flooded nor quite dry. The returns from auriferous sands furnished to Government officers never exceed 2,000 ounces. Ten thousand ounces is assumed as the probable amount, though forty thousand have been suggested as a possible yield of the sands of certain rivers. But even that larger estimate is not exactly exhilarating. The reviewer is doubtless right in considering that the chief interest in gold-washing lies in the possibility of its giving indications of the directions in which rupees may be found to pay the miner. The outturn of the gold mines of India in the last three years for which the statistics are available, shows a large and continuous increase. In 1895, 249,000 ounces, representing in rupees 17,558,000 were obtained in India and Burma. In the following year, the number of ounces reached 343,000 or Rs. 21,258,000. In 1897, the output was 389,000 ounces, valued at over two and a quarter crores. The increase in the output came to 13½ per cent on the quantity and rather more than five per cent on the value of that of 1896. As compared to the gold production of 1892 that of 1897 showed an increase of 136 per cent. The profits made by some of the gold-mining companies surpass the dreams of avarice. The Mysore gold mining company showed a gross income in 1897 of £499,532. The profit, after the deduction of working expenses and royalty, amounted to £326,172. The Company was able during the year, to distribute three dividends amounting to £275,000, giving 110 per cent on the nominal capital which stands at £250,000, represented by an issue of 500,000 shares. The Company was formed in 1880 and in the eighteenth year the total amount of the profits came to £1,424,405. The Champion Reef Gold-mining Company, in the year under review, produced gold that realised £448,521, giving a net profit of £230,671. The shareholders received during the year £220,000, a hundred per cent. on the capital. The Ooregum Gold-mining Company had a gross income received of £208,707, giving a net profit on the working of the mines of £198,847. The capital of the Company is in £143,000 ordinary, and £120,000 preference shares, on which the shareholders have received, since 1891, £704,500. The dividends during 1897 were twelve and a half per cent. on the ordinary and twenty-two and a half on the preference. The Nundydroog Company, five years in existence, received £212,632, yielding a profit of £124,000, of which £93,500 was distributed in dividends, making forty-two and a-half per cent. on the capital. Between 1888 and 1892, this company, under a slightly different name, earned profits amounting to £140,000. In the ensuing five years it received in dividends, £279,000.

Well may the reviewer observe, that though a great deal more is heard of coal and coal-mining in India than of gold, the gold mines are of greater intrinsic value. The mines of Mysore and of the adjacent British district in the Madras Presidency, yielded ore valued at Rs. 2,22 74,000 which, turned into sterling at one and threepence to the rupee is £1,392,124. The value of the coal raised throughout India in the same year was £779,161. Nevetheless as Mr. Hooper points out, the potential value of coal compares favourably with that of the precious metal, for it gives vitality to the entire industries of the country, and gives prosperity to the nation, instead of to a few owners and their employes. However, he very properly emphasises the importance of the Indian gold-mines, since they are usually regarded as of very little consequence. Their development during the past decade is due almost entirely to the enterprise of a few Englishmen who have succeeded in creating an industry of great value, where none of any consequence existed before. The gold-mines just referred to cover an area nine miles long. The shafts, which number sixty-two, vary in depth from thirty feet to fifteen hundred, many of them being a thousand feet deep, and a large number over five hundred. The lodes run north and south, the most southern being the Mysore reef in British territory. The breadth of the gold-field is narrow. The area is worked by eleven mining companies, employing 7,000 miners underground, and a nearly equal number on the surface. The Government Inspector, Mr. Grundy, remarks, that the number of employes is one-third of the total number employed underground in all the metalliferous mines of the United Kingdom. This is due to the small amount of work accomplished per man in India. All the same in the Mysore mines a great deal of work is done in the day ; for the mines are extensive and are worked energetically under the supervision of nine superintendents, nineteen captains and underground foremen. The wages paid the miners in Burma is eight annas a day, whether working above or below ground. No women or children are employed, and the working day is eight and a half to nine hours, with half an hour's rest at midday. No information is given as to the hours of labour or wages in the Mysore mines ; but they are probably the same as in Burma. It is evident from the review of the mining industry in this country, that Lord Northbrook had good grounds for estimating the yearly output of gold at three millions sterling, which, judiciously applied would, in a few years, give India a gold currency side by side with that of silver.

It is popularly supposed that the Empress Dowager of China was the heroine of a pretty romance. That she was a slave girl, sold by her parents in time of famine, presented to the Emperor Hienfung, and that from a subordinate position in the harem she rose to be secondary Empress, and ruler, was fully credited. But unfortunately for the lover of the romantic, the slave girl theory is pure fiction. Instead of being the lovely daughter of an impoverished Manchu, the Empress was the daughter of one of the most prominent families of the Manchu nobility, and was chosen by Hienfung as a secondary wife. When Tungchi was born —the Emperor's only son, the lady who is now Empress Dowager being the mother—she was honoured with the title of Empress. She was however, still subordinate to the real Empress, who was distinguished by the appellation of "the Eastern Empress" from the location of her palace, while the mother of the heir to the throne was called the "Western Empress." Both women after the death of Hienfung united to rescue the young prince from the hands of the cabal which was planning to obtain control of the Government, and fleeing from Jeh-ho to Peking, they obtained the assistance of Prince Kung, the brother of Hienfung, who was able at once to secure the arrest and execution of the traitors. These three persons then formed themselves into a regency and managed all the affairs of the empire during the minority of Tungchi, and continued their regency through the minority of his successor, the present emperor. The guiding hand of the regency was undoubtedly that of Tzehi, the present Empress Dowager. However, that is another story, the object of the present one being to prick the pretty bubble and reduce the imperial lady's early history, from the loftiest pinnacle of the romantic, to the very plinth of sombre fact. She is, nevertheless, one of the most remarkable women of the present day, and has at times displayed very high qualities. Nevertheless the law of succession in China is by inheritance in the male line ; and even if female heirs were eligible, Tzehi could not legitimately occupy the throne, as she is not of the imperial class. And the celestials the Shanghai paper tells us, are beginning to recognise this, their priests reminding them of the words of Confucius, who says :—"Woman is subject to man ; she may not herself direct any affairs, but must show the three obediences. At home she must obey her father ; when married she must obey her husband ; after her husband's death she must obey her son. She may not presume to follow her own judgment ? And Confucius made no special exception in favour of Empresses.

Rajputana now reports 3,332 persons in receipt of famine relief and 365 emigrated during the week. The season report shows that although slight rain fell at Abu and Alwar there was none elsewhere. The state of the standing crops is generally good and the sowing of spring crops under irrigation continues. In Merwara, however, some tracts have been seriously affected through failure of the rains. Twenty-two villages are reported as distressed. Cattle are generally in good condition owing partly to the fact that considerable numbers have migrated from Ajmere, Merwara and Marwar. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven districts and prices are rising in Jhallawar. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues. Elsewhere in India there is no cause for alarm, albeit rain is wanted for the late crops in the Poona and Satara districts of Bombay. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, blight or excessive cold in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Bijapur and Dharwar, and are withering in parts of Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Harvesting of the early crops continues in six districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Khandesh and Gujarat. Preparations for next season have commenced in four districts. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have slightly risen in three districts but they have fallen in seven. Madras has had rain so heavy as to damage growing crops. But the harvest is normal, pasturage is sufficient and prices are falling.

The Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, a fortnight hence will celebrate a red-letter day in its annals, when his Excellency the Governor will lay the foundation-stone of its new building on the Apollo Reclamation. The Association's journal publishes illustrations of the ground plan and north elevation of the proposed new building which serve to show what an imposing structure is about to be erected. The general style of the building will be in keeping with the other handsome blocks which now face the harbour. The eastern front of the building will be utilised by the Association as a lecture-hall, reading-room, council-chamber and secretary's office. Half of the same floor, and the whole of the second and third floors will be rented to members of the Association only, and applications for these have already been sent in. A flat terrace is to be provided on the roof for open-air concerts and social gatherings, and a plot on the west side has been secured for recreation purposes. Messrs. Gostling and Morris have prepared the plans ; and the estimated cost, which is to be raised by debentures, is stated at sixty thousand rupees. The Association is to be congratulated on its enterprise, and on its spirited effort to place the important section of the community it represents on the dignified, sound and permanent basis which it merits.

Lady Curzon has now formally taken over the Presidentship of the Lady Dufferin Fund, with Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, as Honorary Secretary.

To-day will be observed as the day on which, under instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the proclamation dated 6th January by the Government of India of the assumption of the Office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India by the Right Honourable Lord Curzon, will be read at the head of the troops in all garrisons and principal military stations in India. The troops in garrison will parade on the General Parade Ground this morning, and the above mentioned proclamation will be read.

On New Year's Day H. H. the Gaikwar, when shikarring in Chota Udaipur, killed a panther six feet three inches long, and a bear five feet six inches, and another nearly as large. His Highness was accompanied by his A.-D.-C Prince Keritsing of Rajpipla, and other officers. The Gaikwar a short time since shot a tiger at Baghpura, near Dacore.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1896, Rs. 96,207,000, December 1897, Rs. 99,710,000, December 1898 Rs. 11,52,41000.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th Dec., 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 121,312 maunds and Rs. 32,739 in the earnings.

It is highly probable that Sir George Robertson who shortly arrives from furlough, will be placed in charge of Sirdar Ayub Khan at Rawalpindi, "vice" Major Ramsay, who proceeds on 21 months' furlough.

On November 23, Mr. Franz Knaak, who was born in Stettin, but is a naturalised American, was arrested for speaking too freely in a Berlin restaurant of the Kaiser and of German institutions. Since that date he has been in custody, as the authorities feared he would flee. He was tried on December 20 (says the *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent), and was acquitted, on the ground that at the time of uttering the incriminating expression he was too intoxicated to appreciate the serious import of his remarks, and the court was satisfied by the evidence of witnesses from Stettin that the accused when sober was incapable of harbouring ideas otherwise than of esteem for the Kaiser and for Germany.

The inspection of the portion of the Gauhati Branch from Gauhati to Lanka of the Assam-Bengal Railway was made on the 13th of December, 1898, by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways Assam, in company with the Agent and Chief Engineer, the Executive Engineer, and the Sub-divisional officers over their respective lengths. The Government of India have now intimated their sanction to its opening for passenger traffic from the 1st of January, 1899, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government Inspector for observance until such time as that officer, after a further inspection, shall order that they may be released or removed in the interests of the public using it. The restrictions are that the speed of trains shall not exceed 20 miles an hour, with a restriction of ten miles per hour on the approaches to the Koplli Bridge. The branch line from Gauhati to the Ghat on the river is also sanctioned for opening for goods traffic only, the speed of trains not to exceed ten miles an hour.

In the Saran District of the Patna Division, although the population is denser than in any other rural area in India, being about 950 to the square mile, emigration from the district does not take place to any great extent, only 80 emigants going to the colonies during the year and none to the tea districts. Such is the pressure of the population upon the means of subsistence that Mr. Tytler, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Siwan, estimates that 95 per cent. of the raiyats live and die in debt, as any savings from good seasons are immediately swallowed up in paying off old debts. To enable the inhabitants to support life, thousands migrate annually during the cold weather to Eastern Bengal and Assam, returning to their homes, however, in time for the cultivaton of their crops. It is estimated that about 25,000 migrated last year in this way as the Collector remarked that the villages he visited seemed to be deserted of their able-bodied male population. The total number of emigrants from the Patna Division, with a population of 810,153, was only 1,329 for the colonies and 447 for the tea districts.

Mr. Alger, the United States Secretary for War, in his report to Congress, earnestly recommends, in view of the need for a military force in the islands now occupied by the United States, that the Regular Army be increased to 100,000 men, together with the requisite number of officers, and that a portion of this force be recruited from the inhabitants of the islands, since they are acclimatised and understand the language and habits of their countrymen. Their enlistment would to a great extent relieve the Americans from serving in those climates, and enable the volunteers to be mustered out. Mr. Alger, says Reuter, also suggests the employment of a constabulary force in the principal towns of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, composed of men who have had experience of the locality and speak the language. He thinks the Government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba, and an effort should be made to provide them with work instead of allowing them to live in idleness and on charity.

Reuter's correspondent at Trinidad, writing under date November 24, says :—"The question of the advantages or otherwise of the British West Indies being annexed to Canada has been fully discussed in the West Indian Press. Opinions generally seem to be in opposition to the suggestion, especially in Demerara and Barbados, where any movement likely to disturb existing trade relations with their best customer (the United States) is looked upon with some apprehension. At the same time grave fears are entertained as to whether the door of the American market will any longer remain open for British West Indian produce in the very probable event of Cuba becoming part of the Republic. The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, which lately considered the subject, deferred, pending further information, expressing any positive opinion one way or the other, although on the whole favourable to the scheme, but resolved that it was one worthy of the serious consideration of the Government to whom it should be referred. This was done. Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G., Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, has visited Trinidad, and delivered an interesting address on the aims and objects of his mission before the Agricultural Society, His Excellency, Sir Hubert Jerningham, Governor, being in the chair."

At a recent examination of school children in Oregon the subject discussed was the exports of the United States, and the question was put, "What do we send to Spain?" The answer came quickly from a little girl, "Soldiers." "And what," asked the astonished examiner, "do we get in return?" 'Islands," was the answer. And then, of course, the teacher had to explain that what America really sent to Spain was the blessings of civilization, progress, and enlightenment, and that all she got in return was the humble approval of her conscience. "And now, concluded the teacher, "we will take the next lesson. President M'Kinley was in the same vein as the school teacher at Atlanta yesterday. The result, I said, of the American victories was that there are "millions of human beings who to-day call the American nation noble, and who, I trust, will live to call it blessed." At this there were loud cheers, and the band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

Tasso, in the magnificent panegyric in which he celebrates the glories of the house of Este, of which Queen Victoria is now the senior representative, makes use of some expressions with reference to his patron, Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, which have been curiously fulfilled in the reconquest of the Soudan by Lord Kitchener. If says the poet, Alfonso were to head the crusade against the Turks which was at the time being arranged by Pope Pius V.

What just what heavy vengeance would be wreakt
On the great tyrant and the iniquitous sect,
For on our hero myriad hordes in vain
From hence the Turk would hurl, from thence the Moor,
For he would bear beyond Euphrates' main,
Beyond the snowy peaks of Taurus hoar,
Beyond the realms of summer's endless reign,
The cross, the white bird and the lilies or,
And, as a font the sable brows to lave,
Of mighty Nile make known the unknown furthest wave.

Jerusalem Liberated XXII. 93-94.

It is certainly strange that both the discovery of the sources of the Nile and the reconquest of the Soudan should have been the work of Englishmen living under the representative of the house of Ferrara.

Madame C. Rumpff, a German lady, aged sixty-four, who for her distinguished services as a nurse during the Franco-German War, had honours bestowed on her by the late German Emperor, was found dead, on Dec. 21, at her writing-table, at which she had been engaged on journalistic work. Madame Rumpff had lived alone in a cottage at Melling, Lancaster, for eleven years. She had written many serial stories on the France-German War and other subjects.

Frederick Turner Woodman, who described himself as a "next of kin agent," was brought up on remand at Bow-street Police-court, on Dec. 21, charged with obtaining a valuable security by fraud and false pretences. Mr. C. Matthews, who prosecuted on behalf of the Governors of the Bank of England, stated that prisoner's next of kin business, which he contended was a systematic fraud, had been, according to a letter written by himself, bringing him in from £1,000 to £2,000 a year. The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being fixed at £2,000.

Evidence was heard in the Court of Session, at Edinburgh, on Dec. 17, in an action for divorce brought by James Taylor Cathcart, the younger, of Gitcairlie, Fifeshire, against his wife, Mary Unwin Orr Cathcart, of Wootton Park, Staffs, who resides in London, and who is well known as a litigant in the English courts. Petitioner said they were married in March, 1887, and his wife remained with him until September of that year, when she left without assigning any reason. Lord Low granted a decree on the ground of desertion.

The new Charles Lever novel, which Mr. Downey is about to publish, has a history. It appeared serially in a Dublin magazine, but never got to book form. Thus Lever's daughter, Mrs. Nevill, wondered whether her father meant to give the story a permanent position among his writings. She consulted Mr. Downey on this point, and practically left it to him to decide whether the book, on its merits, should be published. He thinks very highly of the novel, even tested by Lever's standard. The author probably put off arranging for the publication of the book, and at his death it disappeared from sight.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold on Dec. 21 an interesting memento of one of the several English occupations of the Island of Martinique. It comprised a handsome embossed tea and coffee service, with milk jug and sugar bowl, a large circular engraved salver, and a smaller salver, inscribed "The Gift of the Honble, the Council of the Island of Martinique to Major-General Lindsay, administering the Government, 1814." These articles realised together £86 9s.

A remarkable tale was told to Mr. Justice Barnes in the Divorce Court, on December 21, by the petitioner in a nullity of marriage suit, a young Jewess, who was married in 1894 to a man named Solomon Szapira, now in South Africa, at a registry office in Nottingham. Her claim is that she was not aware that she was being married, but thought the ceremony was one of betrothal. As soon as the service was over the pair shook hands, and the man vanished. The case stands over until after the Christmas Vacation.

This week Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., publish Mr. J. Levine's "Bibliography of Eighteenth Century Art and Illustrated Books." It is a guide to collectors of English and French books of the class and epoch. It contains 35 full-page illustrations of the art of the period. Mr. Levine's is, we believe, the first published work of its kind in English. He has been at immense pains to collect his materials. His technical knowledge of the subject is manifest. The Bibliography will prove of the greatest service to collectors. Its preface contains an account of the most prominent artists.

Our American cousins are not apparently to enjoy a monopoly in the manufacture of man-killing weapons. Although it has been known for many months that the British Admiralty have introduced for the Navy a new type of 12-in. breechloading gun, few are aware of the enormous advantages the new weapon can claim over existing ordnance of the same calibre. Experiments have shown that a charge of 167 1-2 lb. of cordite is sufficient to fire a projectile 850 lb. in weight a distance of 10,000 yards, whereas the existing 12-in. guns need a charge of 295lb. of powder to fire a projectile weighing 714 lb. the same distance. The new gun has also a greater destructive

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A FRENCH JUDGE ACCUSES HIS COLLEAGUES OF CORRUPTION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

A letter has been published from M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire explaining his resignation of the sectional presidency of the Court of Cassation.

The tenour of the letter is strongly Anti-Dreyfus and the writer denounces the other Cassation Judges and the Minister of Justice, charging them with partiality and even corruption, and declaring himself the avenger of the insulted honour of the army in Paris.

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

The Public Prosecutor of Cayenne has examined Dreyfus who denied making any confession on the day of his degradation, and reiterated his innocence of the crime for which he has been condemned.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE TREATY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

JAN. 9.

A sensation has been caused in the United States Senate by Mr. Hoar, a prominent Senator, opposing the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and declaring that the American acquisition of territory in the other hemisphere destroys the Monroe doctrine.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S MISSION.

Lord Charles Beresford has left Shanghai on a visit to Japan.

THE GALE AT PORT SAID.

Navigation at Port Said, which was temporarily interrupted by the damage caused by the gale, has been resumed.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME OUDH TALUKDARS.

LORD CURSON'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

A deputation of Oudh Talukdars waited on Lord Curzon at Government House at four o'clock this afternoon with an address of welcome. The Maharaja of Ajudhia read the address and introduced the deputation. The Viceroy replied as follows :—"It was within my knowledge before I landed in India that among the agreeable duties awaiting the new Viceroy upon his first taking up the reins of office, is that of receiving deputations from the talukdars of Oudh. That body, conspicuous for their representative and influential character, is always among the first to welcome the Representative of the Queen-Empress ; and your appearance here to-day is an indication that your attitude remains unaltered and that in commencing my administration I shall receive at your hands the same support which you have consistently accorded to my predecessors. My studies of Indian history rendered me fairly familiar with the history of your body from the time when your relations with the British Government, were readjusted by the skill and impartiality of Lord Lawrence down to the legislation of more recent years. Throughout this period the talukdars of Oudh have been animated by the same spirit of loyalty and good sense, which I think is no exaggeration to say, has assumed almost a fixity of tradition. The work of internal administration is, as you justly remind me, one that applies as a searching test to the capacities of statesmanship as the more dramatic issues involved in external policy. There is no standing still in the growth of nations ; and the adaptation of the condition and environment of life to the increasing stature of the people is a task that calls both for vigilance and foresight. I hope to devote much of my time and energies to this task, the importance of which is measurable by the enormous numbers of those whose welfare it affects in crowded but often obscure byways of industry and toil. I am grateful to you for having included Lady Curzon in the welcome you extended to myself."

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

The case in which the Calcutta Tramways Company are charged by the Calcutta Corporation with not keeping lines in proper repair in College street, Wellington street, and Cornwallis street was called on before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dunne, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the Corporation and Mr. Garth, Barrister-at-law appeared for the Tramways Company. Mr. Garth said the Company had no desire to contend that lines were not out of repairs. The work of repairs is in the hands of responsible contractors, and is being proceeded with as quickly as possible as seen by the chairman himself, and Mr Hughes, the Engineer of the Corporation. He suggested that the case be adjourned, the Company undertaking to get repairs completed within a reasonable time, the Corporation being satisfied that the repairs are being carried out ; and if they found the Company neglecting to do what should be done, the case could then be proceeded with. It was decided to adjourn the case for a month for the undertaking of the Tramways Company to be laid before the Commissioners, His Worship observing that fining the Tramways Company would not benefit the Public.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION

Captain Knatchbull, District Recruiting Officer, Poona, has one year's leave home.

Colonel A. G. Hammond vacates his appointment as Colonel on the Staff at Rawalpindi, having obtained an extension of leave.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Major J. Fixott, R. A. Officiates in charge, Ordnance Department, vice General Wace proceeding on three months' leave from the 12th instant.

PLAGUE RESERVISTS.

As a plague precaution, reservists will not be called out for training from the Jullunder District, nor from the Madras or Bombay Commands, excepting Rajputana and Central India this cold weather.

HEAVY SNOWFALLS.

Extraordinarily heavy snow is reported all along the Himalayas. Even Shillong and Darjeeling are having considerable falls, while in Simla snow is nearly two feet thick, the weight being so great, that roofs are in danger of collapsing.

THE KHOTI BILL.

A PROTEST FROM CHIPLUN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIPLUN, JAN. 10.

A large meeting, consisting of about 400 Khots of this and other talukas, was held here yesterday, for the purpose of considering the bill recently published by Government to amend the existing Khoti Act. It was unanimously resolved that this bill is opposed to the principles finally adopted by Government, in Government Resolution No. 2474 of 1876, and is destructive of the Khot's time-honoured rights, and is also against the promises and guarantees solemnly made by Government, and that therefore Government cannot, in justice, pass the bill, and all the Khots here are confident that Government being just will not pass it.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN BARODA TERRITORY.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VISHNAGAR, JAN. 9.

THE insurrection of the Rajputs of Pilwai and surrounding villages against the Government of Baroda is now occupying the attention of the Special Court at Vishnagar. The Judge is Rao Bahadur K. V. Sarangpani, one of the Judges of the High Court, Baroda, and has been specially appointed by H. H. the Maharajah to try the prisoners, who are charged with the offences of waging war against the State, of collecting men, arms and ammunition to wage such war, and by a show of arms to coerce the State to change their measures, with ; attempt to overthrow the authority of the Maharajah in a certain part of his territory, and by a show of criminal force to overawe a huzur officer of the State, with intent to restrain him from exercising his legal powers, which offences are punishable under Section 84, 85, 87 and 325 of the Baroda State Pena Code. They are further indicted with being members of an unlawful assembly, of rioting, of causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons, and of attempting to commit murder, and of abetting the commission of such crimes, which are also punishable under Sections 218, 225, 313, and 291, of the same Code.

Mr. M. P. Modi, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr Manilal B. Javeri, B.A., LL. B., pleader High Court, Bombay, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown ; and the prisoners are defended by Vakil Chunilal, Vakil Ragunathrao, who were given by the State, and Vakil Govindbhai.

The trial commenced as early as October 3rd last year, and with the exception of a few days holiday, the evidence for the prosecution continued until the 29th of December. The facts revealed by the witnesses showed, that in March 1898, by order of H. H. the Maharajah, a revision of the survey of the lands of the Vijapur taluka, which was last made nearly thirty-five years ago during the rule of H. H. the late Maharajah Sahib Khanderao was to take place. Included in the Vigapur taluka are the villages of Pilwai, Vasai, Bilodra, and other small settlements, and on April 16th a Government Surveyor visited the village of Pilwai to carry out the instructions of the state. He soon found out that the Matadars, who are directly responsible to the Government for the payment of the land tax, who are also the leaders of the people, were strongly opposed to the re-survey. The official and his subordinates were informed by these leaders that the Rajputs were determined not to allow him to carry out his instructions ; and, further, if he persisted in doing so, they were prepared to resist by force such action. The Matadars were backed up by the people, who gathered together and assumed a very threatening attitude, and in the interests of personal safety, the officer had to retire. The case was reported to the Taluka Magistrate, who issued warrants against nine of the leaders, which required them to enter into bond to keep the peace. On April 22 the police arrested one of the nine at Vigapur, and searched for the others who were reported to be near that place. They succeeded in taking another man, who was immediately rescued by a number of his companions. The police subsequently journeyed to Pilwai and arrested three of those taking part in the rescue earlier in the day. Again the Rajputs assembled and by force released the three men from custody. The same night two magistrates, with a body of forty policemen, joined the former officers, and in the morning went to Pilwai. They arrested one man and sent for the leaders, who refused to come to listen to the explanation concerning the survey, and impudently demanded the release of the prisoner, threatening further force if the request were not complied with. The magistrates refused the prisoner's liberation, whereupon about 300 Rajputs, armed with swords and sticks, attacked the police force, shouting "Maro, maro" (strike,) and effected the rescue of their tribesman. In the rush a police inspector and two subordinates were stabbed with swords, their injuries being of a serious character, and one of the magistrates, as well as numbers of other Government servants were struck with a stick. The police retreated, but the Rajputs captured and detained as prisoners the Chief Constable and three men, and it was only on condition that the Rajput arrested at Vigapur was released that these four officials obtained their liberty. Realising the gravity of their actions, the Matadars called a tribal meeting on April 25th, when about 200 men from Pilwai and the surrounding villages publicly took oath that they would resist by force any attempt by the Government to arrest the offenders and to prevent the resurvey. They further decided to fortify the approaches to their villages, and dug a trench and erected barricades, and a force of between 500 and 600 armed men remained day and night guarding the eastern and western entrances. In the meantime, owing to representations to the Government, a military force was sent to Vigapur, but before attempting to subdue the rising, the special Huzur officer, who was sent by H. H. the Maharajah invested with all necessary power, and the District authorities, endeavoured to persuade the Rajputs to listen to reason. These overtures were unavailing, the insurgents even going to the length of vaunting their courage against the Maharajah's sepoys, and telling those engaged in the negotiations that the Rajput ears would like to hear the sound of guns. These efforts at persuasion lasted from April 29th to June 3rd, when a final message was taken to the people by the Thakore of Gorwada, which informed them that 36 men, whose names were specified, were required to be handed over to the authorities. Moreover, the Rajputs were told, that some of the thirty-six offenders would be pardoned and the remainder leniently dealt with ; and further, that if these orders were not complied with, a military force would immediately be led against the village to disperse the unlawful assembly. The people refused to give up the men implicated except bail was granted to all, and added that the Thakore, if he wished to remain, could see how bravely the Rajputs would fight. Under these circumstances, and finding longer forebearance utterly useless, the military force advanced. On nearing Pilwai the Rajputs advanced for attack and opened fire on the troops, wounding two sepoys. Colonel Nissen, who commanded the force, then obtained instructions from the Special Huzur Officers to open fire on the Rajputs, who sustained the conflict for nearly two hours. Ultimately they were driven out by the storming party, and the village taken possession of by the troops, and numerous arrests were made. In the days succeeding, other fugitive offenders were captured, while some of the ringleaders yet remain at large. An amusing story was elicited during the examination of witnesses, and confessions of accused men. The Rajputs were confident of defeating the military, and decided to carry their warlike operations into distant territory and establish a kingdom of their own. A "Monarch" was chosen, and a "Prime Minister" selected, in anticipation of the dawn of a new era in Rajput history.

To-day Mr. Modi commences his summing up of the evidence for the prosecution, which is expected to last over three days.

THE HINDU CREMATION GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it asking the managing committee of the Hindu Cremation Ground on Queen's Road too much to take some effective measures for abating the smoke nuisance arising from the ground? I have nothing to urge against cremation ; but surely in a crowded city like Bombay, it is expected that our Hindu fellow subjects should exercise their right of freedom without infringing on that of their neighbours. My Pundit tells me that the Hindu Shastras mention among other things to be shunned as injurious for health, the smoke from a funeral pyre. I cannot say how far the mourners are able to avoid it on the spot; but those, who like myself are in the habit of taking a drive along one of the most pleasant roads in the Island, as well as the inmates of the storied houses to the leeward of the Burning ground, have bitter experience of it. I am told many of the leading members of Hindu Society are on the Board of management, if so, I would ask them to look into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

January 10th. A CATHOLIC.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AN AMUSING END TO AN AMUSING MISSION.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

THE energetic Japanese have long been in the habit of sending agents to inquire into and report upon the various features of our trade and commerce as well as of our Western civilisation. It appears from a pamphlet just published and entitled "Japanese Notions of European Political Economy" that they have not neglected even the "dismal science." There is unconscious satire in the account of the origin of the investigation whose results are summarised in the pamphlet. "'Make inquiry,' wrote Ishtamusho, head of the Foreign Office, 'in those places where these wonderful machines are most used, as to their social effects, and learn what methods, if any, have been adopted to cause them to bring that comfort and leisure to the masses for which they were evidently devised.'" A European would perhaps hesitate to make this assumption as to the final purpose of machinery. At any rate, the first commissioner nominated by the Japanese Envoy at Washington was soon overwhelmed by the sordid facts of American industrialism, and saw that in this respect Japan had nothing good to learn from America. He sought explanations of the "law of wages" in the economic text-books, but found them conflicting and obscure, and finally abandoned his mission in disgust. Then another Japanese, Mr. Tentearo Makato, a graduate of Yale, undertook the task, and after two years produced a voluminous report, of which this pamphlet is a mere summary. It is lively reading, for Mr. Makato's opinion is, in brief, that our political economy is a delusion and a snare. He runs through the list of economists from Quesnay and Adam Smith down to Professors Marshall and Nicholson, and has hardly a good word to say for any of them. He makes a collection of the definitions of political economy, wealth, and capital put forward by various writers, and is astonished and indignant at the certainly remarkable divergences of opinion which they reveal. "As I contemplate the void through which I have passed," then says Mr. Makato, "it seems a very Bank of Newfoundland—shallow and always befogged, where the passing barks, like the passing professors, are ringing their bells and blowing their horns ; unable at times to avoid ruinous collisions, but all alike, leaving no lasting impress upon the watery waste." One might have guessed what follows. Mr. Maksto, worn by wrestling with the orthodox economists, fell a victim to the man whom I believe to be the freest thinker in the world, and his book the most important ever given by man to men"—namely, Henry George. "Progress and Poverty" captivated him by its brilliant, lucid style, and converted him into an advocate of the "Single Tax." We are not surprised to find from a footnote that Mr. Makato's report, warmly commending Henry George's doctrines has caused an outcry in Japan. It is an amusing end to a curious mission.

One of the most interesting questions of the day is whether the actual commercial crop of cotton will be largely reduced by the bad weather of the last few weeks. On the whole, it seems likely that more so-called "lost" cotton will be gathered than many observers have supposed. To begin with, old cotton merchants here now estimate that cotton can be picked a cost of 4 dols. a bale, or less than 1 cent. per pound. This leaves a margin of profit for the planter, especially after the recent rise in prices. Experienced cotton people here scoff at the idea of any very large quantity being abandoned, and some of the Southern adivses take the same ground. A letter from Aberdeen, Miss., says :—"In this section one-third to one-half of the entire crop is still in the fields. The stalk is twice the usual height ; the cotton bolls have been picked. The remaining cotton is middle and top crops, both of which are full. This cotton is not falling out of the boll, and the grade is not so bad as had been supposed. There is plenty of middling. It has been raining, but when it stops this cotton will be picked. I should say the season will be a long one, and that there will be pretty good picking until March 15. We are sure of a big yield."

From Alabama the advices are that bad weather has certainly retarded receipts but that there is still plenty of cotton in the fields, and that a great deal of it will be picked. One reason for believing this is that good cotton is selling at Montgomery, Ala., at 5 cents and more, and therefore the planters are able to pay higher wages for picking. The Montgomery mills, it is said, are supplied with cheap cotton sufficient to last them till next season, and it is contended that most of the Southern mills are equally well supplied. The Alabama cotton is largely of inferior quality this season, but the staple is of good spinning fibre, and the opinion in that State seems to be that the crop will equal last year's in quantity. The George yield may fall a little below that of last season, though some farmers admit that they have raised more. There is a good deal of cotton still unpicked on Georgia plantations. Some advices maintain that there will be a decrease in the Georgia and South Carolina crops of about 15 per cent, but this is generally regarded as an excessive estimate. In Georgia the values between high and low grades are widening, with a probability of a further widening if the weather continues unfavourable for harvesting the better qualities.

In Arkansas pickers are reported to be indifferent about working at the present wages, and the labour supply is not at all plentiful ; 60 per cent. of the crop in that State is still unpicked. Southern Mississippi and Louisiana fields are still "white with cotton.' The manager of the great Richardson estate in Louisiana predicts that no reduction of the acreage will be made next year, as he thinks five cents for cotton is profitable. All accounts go to show that with better weather the receipts will increase materially. There is no reason whatever to doubt that the season's supply will be more than ample for all requirements though it must be admitted that, from present appearances, the supply of the better grades will be smaller than usual.

Mr. Thomas sends his report of December 12, which is as follows:—Present reports indicate that it has been possible to do but comparatively little picking since the first of the month, and that over most of the area it is now practically at a standstill. The weather has been the severest for some years, alternating between rain, sleet, and snow, and, besides, the temperature has been so low that picking has not been energetically prosecuted, even when other conditions were favourable to it. Outside of Texas, where picking is further advance than in the balance of the States, correspondents say—that there is in the neighbourhood of 18 per cent. of the crop still in the fields, and the proportion of this cotton that will be picked depends entirely upon the character of the weather during the next three or four weeks. Judging from the general remarks on the subject, the average planter is not very enthusiastic about picking the remainder of the crop very close. The reasons for this are variously stated, but the principal difficulty seems to be the disinclination of pickers to work at current low wages, and especially so when the task becomes doubly disagreeable owing to the prevailing low temperatures. Then, too, it is claimed that the remaining cotton in the fields is largely of low grade, the price of which would afford if any, but a narrow margin of profit to the planter. However, it is not to be doubted that, with milder temperatures and more favourable weather, picking will be resumed and continued for some time to come. For the time being, the crop movement is likely to continue free upon about the present basis. Naturally the some condions that have interfered with cotton picking have retarded and interrupted "fall" seeding. But sufficient data on the subject are now at hand to indicate that there will be a marked general increase in the cereal acreage of the South this year. When it is considered that most of the available land in the cotton-raising States, with the exception of Texas, Indian, and Oklahoma territoris is now under cultivation, and that a decided increase in acreage of one or more crops must be offset by a corresponding decrease in the acreage of others, the present indication as to a large increase in this year's "fall" seeded area becomes an important consideration in connection with the probable decrease in the acreage of crops to be put in next spring."

The rise of late is attributed partly to nervousness among the January "shorts," owing to the smallness of the supply here and the fact that cotton could not be brought to this market except at a loss of a quarter of a cent per pound. But other bullish factors have been the steady rise in the Southern "spot" markets and a very noticeable improvement in the cotton goods trade in this country, at gradually rising prices. Prices of raw cotton have risen 40 to 50 points, however, since the culmination of the downward movement, and at the moment there are some signs of a reaction. The average crop estimate of the members of the Houston (Texas) Cotton Exchange, it is of some interest to observe, is 11,314,000 bales ; the average for the Texas yield is 3,643,000. Here the crop estimates most frequently heard range from 11,000,000 to 11,200,000 bales.

The returns of the clearances of silk through the Lyons Conditioning-house for last week give a total of 132,362 kilos., as against 129,720 kilos. in the preceding week, 119,901 kilos. in the corresponding week last year, and 109,643 kilos. in the corresponding week in 1896. The figures show that the indications of expanding demand for the material, to which we referred a week ago, have further developed, and that, notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the year, the disposition to secure supplies has gained strength, and that the volume of transactions has increased instead of contracting as in previous years during the closing weeks. Stocks are admittedly not large in the hands of either producers or consumers. The silk crops of 1896 and 1897, it is asserted, did not cover the actual consumption, and the yield for the current year has also fallen short of the consumption, so that accumulated supplies have been steadily reduced. The recent political anxieties no doubt tend to check a full development of confidence, but in spite of such drawbacks the statistical position is making itself felt, and there is more disposition to speculation than for some time past. Prices seem firmer, and a decided upward movement during the first half of 1899 is very confidently predicted. Sales of the fabrics from stock continue on a fairly good scale, and manufacturers are now preparing for the first deliveries of the new goods for the spring season. A feature of the past week's returns is the large total of the deliveries of Broussa raws, induced to some extent by their relative cheapness in consequene of considerable arrivals recently. Syrian raws have likewise received a large share of attention, and Italian and French raws have also been in demand. There has, moreover, been more business in China and Canton thrown silk observable ; and a very active demand for cocoons in both the French and Italian markets is recorded, partly, it is believed, for speculation in anticipation of a revived demand by throwsters to feed their machinery. A more active demand for raw and thrown silks is also said to have been observable during the past week in the Italian markets.

The Lyons Silk Merchants' Union has issued its annual report of the silk crop of the world during the past season, showing a total production of 14,763,000 kilogrammes, as against 14,496,000 kilogrammes in 1896-7, 14,956,000 in 1895-6, 14,363,000 in 1894-5 and 14,972,000 in 1893-4. Of the production for the 1897-8 season 9,583,000 kilogrammes is represented by exports from Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama, and Calcutta, the largest quantity shipped during the quinquennial period 1893-7. The increase is due to the development in the exports of Canton and Japanese silks. The figures relating to Canton and Shanghai are for the year ending May 31 last, those relating to Yokohama coming down to June 30. In bales the exports from the Further East were as follows :—Japan, 56,753 (of which 37,019 bales went to the United States and 14,579 bales to France); Canton, 36,767 bales (of which 24,315 were for the Continent of Europe and 11,893 for the United States) ; Shanghai, 71,671 bales, distributed, as far as the principal destinations are concerned, to France 33,882, Italy and Switzerland 10,069, and the United States (Pacific and Atlantic ports) 11,684. It will be perceived that the total exports from China and Japan in 1897-8 exceeded 165,000 bales. The extent to which the trade has grown may be illustrated by a short extract from an address delivered in June, 1881, at the Town Hall, Macclesfield, by the late Mr. Edward Clarke, who had an extensive practical knowledge of the silk trade in China and Europe. Many years ago a well-known silk merchant predicted that the time would come when China would export 100,000 bales of silk. "The trade in this country," said Mr. Clarke, "was greatly amazed at these figures, which were considered by everybody as stupendous and without parallel in the world's commerce, because at the prices then ruling 100,000 bales of silk represented ten millions sterling." When Mr. Clarke's speech was made in 1881 the prediction had, if Japan silks are included, already come true, although when the forecast was made the exports were less than 20,000 bales.

It is important to note that the growth in the exports of silk from the Further East has been maintained in recent years concurrently with a decline in the production of Western Europe as shown below. The figures represent thousands of kilos. (000's omitted) :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
France	882	784	784	920	1,040
Italy	3,981	3,449	3,132	3,483	2,916
Spain	77	90	109	102	73
Austria-Hungary	213	265	275	291	231
Total	5,156	4,701	4,227	4,263	3,840

It will be observed that this decline is not confined to any one portion of the Western European group, but applies to all. In the Levant and Central Asia the fluctuations during the period under notice have been trifling. The yield for the past season was 1,346,000 kilogrammes, a total slightly exceeded in 1896, but in excess of the years 1893, 1891, and 1895. In the foregoing statement of production, so far as the Asiatic yield is concerned, no account is taken of the very large consumption in the rapidly developing silk manufacturing industry of Japan, and to a smaller extent for the requirements of Chinese weavers. The figures relating to Japanese exports of raw silk are much more significant when considered in connection with the fact that the increase they display has been effected side by side with a very considerable development in the export of silk handkerchiefs and piece goods to the European and American markets.

For more than ten years past complaints have been common, at intervals, of great depression and unprofitableness in the woollen and worsted industry of France. In the early summer of 1892 M. Alfred Renouard stated that at Roubaix, Tourcoing, Foarmios, and other centres manufacturers were suffering seriously. It was true, he added, that in Germany and England times were bad in the similar trades, but nowhere were they so deplorable as in France. Wages were so low that they could not be further reduced without exciting great discontent. Some manufacturers had closed their works, a few had gone into liquidation, and several mills were offered at one-eighth of their normal value without finding buyers. Once more there are tidings of trouble which are epitomised and some of the causes explained in an article contributed to the "Economiste Francais" by M. Georges Michel, based on a report prepared by M. Gaston Grandgeorge for the Committee of Customs in Paris. After showing that the consumption of wool and the production of yarns and goods have been seriously falling off during the last three years, M. Michel points out that the exports of woollen manufactures have diminished within the same period, and that the competition in the home markets has greatly reduced both prices and qualities. Last season manufacturers had a very unprofitable experience. Woollen manufacturers in Germany and in England also suffered from bad trade but they were undoubtedly better off than their French competitors. The chief cause of this relatively more unfortunate experience in France is stated to be the want of adaptation to modern requirements. There are establishments in France as well equipped mechanically as any in Alsace or Saxony. But, on the whole, a much larger proportion of the spindles and looms in Germany is of the best and most recent construction, partly because the German woollen manufacture by power is of more recent growth than that of France. The great difference as compared with the corresponding industries in Germany and England is that the French cannot produce as economically the immense variety of fabrics required by consumers in our day.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE results of the half year's working of this Bank show a sum of £2,07,927 available for distribution at the Annual General Meeting on Monday the 13th prox., when the accounts and reports will be considered, and dividend for the second half of 1898 decided upon Looking to the easy money market through which the Bank has passed during the past six months, the result shown is satisfactory.

LADY SANDHURST'S CONCERT.

JUDGING by the experience of Monday evening it would seem to have been a mistake to change the hour of Lady Sandhurst's charity concerts. There was only a handful of people present on that occasion When the concerts were given in the afternoon the Town Hall was regularly well filled, and it was felt by those who went that their rupee had been well spent. But we fear few will be prepared to admit that, charitable considerations apart, such was the case on Monday evening. People ought not only to take seats, but they ought to go to show their appreciation of Lady Sandhurst' kindly efforts. Many booked seats, and stayed away and the sight of vacant chairs which bore cards with the legend "Reserved" inscribed thereon, served but to irritate those who would gladly have had better accommodation than they were able to obtain. The array of empty chairs pointed their own moral. It requires a particularly attractive programme to draw people down from the Hill, or out of long chairs in the Fort after dinner. Moreover Monday evening's programme was not the most attractive which has been offered at Lady Sandhurst's concerts. Yet the prices had been raised to full concert pitch. It would have drawn a large five o'clock audience at popular prices. The hours between sunset and dinner are monotonous enough to every one of us. The Fort is full of people just then who would be glad to pay the accustomed rupee for an hour's entertainment. However, those who did attend on Monday night were fully appreciative and everything on the programme, except the opening selection by the Governor's band and Mr. Medley's earnest efforts were encored. The concert was quite up to expectations. From a strictly musical point of view the programme of music was well chosen ; and the performance of each item was intelligent. The two selections given by H. E. the Governor's Band was excellent. A selection from the works of "Grieg" and two of Brahm's weird "Hungarian Dances" were delightfully fascinating. Herr Kœnig had his musicians well under control and the performance of both pieces was a most pleasing combination of dash and delicacy. Madame Lily Howard sang, 'Bid me to Love" and Blumenthal's "Her Name", at the latter of which the audience enthusiastically manifested their delight. A clean, firm execution and good memory distinguished Miss Muir-Mackenzie's pianoforte playing. Her technique is good, and better still, her playing is marked by a refinement that is not always associated with the fiery transports of a *virtuoso*. Madame Kœnig contributed a Hungarian Rhapsodie (Hanse) in which she gave fresh evidence of her usual careful reading and technique ; producing a broad tone with ease and delicacy. A recall was demanded ; when the violinist responded with a popular Wieniawski "Mazurka", in which also Mr. Seymour Dove proved his ability as an efficient accompanist. Mr. Medley sang two songs which were accompanied by Mr. Webster and well received. The second concert will take place on Monday, February 6th, and the third and last of the series on Monday 6th March—whether afternoon or evening is not yet stated.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

LAST evening, H. E Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Dr. Martin, Medical Officer, paid a visit to the Parsee Fever Hospital, Parel. His Excellency was received at the main entrance of the building by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless, Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgar, Mr. Ruttonji Bomonji Dubash, Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, Shams-ul-Ulma Jiwanji Jamsetji Mody, Dr. K. M. Heeramaneck, and Dr. Miss Mehrbai Ardeshir Vakil, Physicians-in-charge, and Dr. D. E. Tata. His Excellency was conducted over the different wards of the hospital, which now contains 22 patients. At leaving H. E. Lord Sandhurst was garlanded by Sir Jamsetji and presented with a pretty bouquet of flowers.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Hired Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith (will sail to-day) for Southampton, with details consisting of 29 officers, 8 ladies, 11 children, 4 Warrant Officers, 4 wives, 11 children, 1,167 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women and 19 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers :—

Col and Mrs A E Duthy and 3 children, R A	2nd Lieut F T Taorold, K O Y L I
Major W MacLaughlin, 1st Shropshire Regt	2nd Lieut A T Robinson, E Surrey
Major and Mrs R W E H Nicolson, R A M C	2nd Lieut G S F Routh, I S Corps
Major and Mrs E Davis, R A M C	2nd Lieut W Parker, Northampton Regt
Major C H Burtchael, R A M C	2nd Lieut P J Mason, 20th Hussars
Capt and Mrs F T Bacon, 11th Hussars	2nd Lieut H C Stockwell, 2nd High L I
Capt Wynell Major, Border Regt	2nd Lieut T C Fitz Hugh, R Irish Regt
Capt F A Symons, R A M C	2nd Lieut C L Thomas, West India Regt
Hony Capt T Chapman 2 daughters and 1 son, P W Dept	2nd Lieut M Furber, R Irish Regt
Capt W R Arnold, Dorset Regt	2nd Lieut D J O Greenwood, West Kent
Capt C S Warwick, Devons Regt	Miss Mowbray, I N Service
2nd Lieut R I Jordan, Gloucester Regt	Wife of Q-M-S J Barron and 2 children, West Kent
2nd Lieut H A Mansell, Dorset Regt	Wife of Capt Copper and child R E
2nd Lieut J F W Johnson, R E	Sub Condr J Mortimer, wife and 5 children, M W Dept
2nd Lieut F C Trogear, I S Corps	Sub Condr J P Sydenham, Ord Dept
Lieut W H Trevor, Buffs	Sergt Major J Wallman wife and 3 children R A Staff
Lieut S V Ozzieston, 11th Hussars	Band Master Mackinon wife and 2 children, High L I
Lieut and Mrs R Wilkinson, I S Corps	Wife of Assist Surg E G George and child, S M Dep
Lieut C D Balfour, R A	

WEDDING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 7.

AT St. John's Church Secunderabad, this afternoon at 4-30 p.m., Miss Ruth Pendlebury, third daughter of Mr. William Pendlebury, Agent H. H. N. G. S. Railway was married to Mr. John Coode, Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Son of the late John Coode of Polcarne, St. Austell Cornwall, The Reverend C. F. Breay, chaplain of the parish, assisted by the Revd. A. Brittian, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, and the Revd. F. C. Gittens, chaplain of Bolarum, performed the ceremony. The service was fully choral, and the church was beautifully decorated by Captain Anslie, R. E. and Mr. F. Crawford.

Programmes of the service printed in silver were distributed among the guests. The Hymns were :—"O, God our help in ages past." "O Perfect love," and "O Father all creating." Mr. Marcar, the organist of St. Johns, presided most efficiently at the organ. The Bride who was given away by her father, looked very sweet in a handsome gown of white duchesse satin ; the yokes and sleeves being composed of white embroidered chiffon, and on the skirt and long court train, were deftly arranged, true lovers knots in applique lace. A long tulle veil and orange blossoms, with a pearl and diamond necklace and pendant (the gift of the Bridegroom completed the Bridal toilette. Four Bridesmaids were in attendance on the Bride—Miss Gertrude Pendlebury (sister of the bride) Miss Dorothy Wright, Miss Eva Hunter (niece of the Bride,) and Miss Eileen Tever's,—The two elder bridesmaids' dresses were of white corded silk, with yokes sleeves and fichus of chiffon, and long torquoise blue silk sashes.—Large white hats trimmed with white plumes and torquoise blue velvet. The two younger ones, who were sweet littles mites of four, wore long white satin dresses with chiffon fichus, white chip victorian bonnets trimmed with plumed forget-me nots, and buttercups, and with long satin ribbon ties, and carried a basket of flowers. The Bridegroom's present to each Bridesmaid was a pearl and gold brooch. Master Ralph Cox, acted as a Page, and looked charming in a white satin suit with torquoise blue waist-coat, and was presented by the bridegroom with a gold pin.

Mr. Percival Coode (West Riding Regiment) attended as best man. After the service there was a large gathering of friends at the "At Home," held by Mr. Pendlebury. The cake being cut the Resident Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden, in eloquent terms proposed the health of the Bride and Bridegroom. After which the newly married pair, amidst a shower of rice and good wishes left for Vikarabad *en route* for Pachmari, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

The Bride's travelling costume was of white corded silk, white hat trimmed with plumes, and pink roses. After their departure, the guests adjourned to the dancing-room where dancing was kept up till 8 p. m., to the music of the 3rd M. I. Band. The presents were numerous and costly.

THE FIELD OF ASSAYE.

WHERE LIE THE GALLANT MEN WHO FELL ?

THERE are out of the way corners of the earth, many of them now almost forgotten, where great events have taken place in times gone by, events which have decided the fate of empires and States, and have established an imperishable record in the history of the world.

To visit such places, and recall such events, which have in many cases, with the majority passed into oblivion, or serve only to illumine the page of history, is an undertaking of great interest. If the occurrence should have been a great battle, deciding the fate of States or peoples, fought between great nations, and in which the principal actors have been historically important personalities, the undertaking will possess an additional interest, when events are reviewed under the glamour cast by the flight of time, and the actual presence of the scene of the drama. Assaye, a small Decan village, is such a place. How many, who are not students of history, could indicate the position of this place on the map, or could give an approximately correct account of the contest which took place there. Yet it is not so very long, as history goes, since the famous battle was fought which established the reputation of the great man who was subsequently Duke of Wellington, and struck a fatal blow at the root of the Mahratta power in India, whilst it saved the independence of the Hyderabad State. Assaye is situated in a remote corner of the dominions of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, near to where the northern boundary of his territory abuts on the assigned province of Berar and the Khandeish district of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated some thirty miles north of Jalna, a place which was formerly of some importance, and once a large cantonment containing a brigade of all arms, but has now sunk from its high estate and is garrisoned only by an Infantry Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent. The little known parts of the Deccan, that is little known to those who have not the fortune to have their lot cast in such remote spots,

ABOUND IN PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Assaye, Argaum, Gawilgarh—what stirring memories do these recall for those who have studied the Wellington Despatches, Of these, Assaye is the most important, for on that field Sir Arthur Wellesley commenced the work which he completed a few months later at Argaum where the hosts of Scindiah were finally defeated. Certainly it is a difficult place to get at, and lies beyond the reach of the ordinary sight-seer who does not make a speciality of battlefields, being some sixty miles from the nearest point on the Nagpur line of railway. A line is, however, in course of construction from Munmar to Jalna and this will place Assaye, among other interesting places, within comparatively easy reach of the traveller. It was to capture the fort of Jalna that Wellesley detached half his force under Colonel Stevenson, that gallant old soldier who died soon after Arzaum, and thus found himself involved in a battle of 8,000 against 50,000. Stevenson arrived on the scene on the 24th September, 1803 as previously arranged, only to find that he was too late, for the Mahratta hosts of Scindiah had been scattered to the four winds of the previous day. Between Jalna and Assaye there lies

A DREARY TRACT OF ARID GRASS LAND

interpersed with patches of cultivation which become more frequent in the valleys of the rivers that intersect the country at frequent intervals The principal of these rivers is the Purna six miles south of the battle field, on both banks of which is built the village of Nalni, whence the British General advanced with his small force on that memorable September morning. Crossing the Purna, a river less than knee-deep in late December, and reduced to a mere rivulet in the hot weather, but a torrent broad and deep during the rainy season, one traverses an undulating, cultivated plain. On approaching the Kaylna river five miles further on, the ground rises to a considerable height, and overlooks the peninsula between the Kaylna and Juah streams where the battle took place. It was from this high ground that Wellesley unexpectedly, for he was misled by false information, first saw the great Mahratta armies. The scene is thus graphically described in Allsons's history :—"The sight was enough to appal the stoutest heart, Thirty thousand horse, in one magnificent mass, crowded the right, a dense array of infantry, powerfully supported by artillery, formed the centre and left ; the gunners were beside their pieces, and a hundred pieces of cannon in front of the line stood ready to vomit forth death upon the assailants. Wellesley paused for a moment impressed, but not daunted by the sight ; his whole force, as colonel Stevenson had not come up, did not exceed 8,000 men, of whom 1,000 were cavalry ; the effective native British were not above 1500 ; and he had only seventeen pieces of cannon." From this rising ground after crossing a few insignificant nullahs one arrives at the small village of

dition of poets and historians, proceeds to discuss the lawyer's struggle for existence.

Dic igitur quid causidicis civilia præstent
Officia et magno comites in foece libelli ?"

(" Tell me, then, what do the lawyers profit by the services they render to citizens, and the huge pile of briefs they carry about ? ")

MAY WE NOT REPEAT THE QUESTION,

and ask what are the prospects of the average legal practitioner of this Province ? What, indeed ! His ambition necessarily lies in one or other of two directions. His aim in life is either to secure for himself and his family a comfortable income, if not to amass a fortune, or to eventually attain to the honour of a seat upon the Chief Court Bench. Whichever be the goal, he is almost certainly foredoomed to disappointment. The legal practitioner of to-day, no matter how learned or industrious, need not, especially if he chances to be honest, cherish the foolish hope of being able to close his professional career amid the luxuries and riches which await the pork-butcher of Chicago on his retirement from business. A bare competency is, in the great majority of cases, all that can be expected. In days past, no doubt, fortunes could be, and actually were, frequently made. But what was possible then is, for all practical purposes, impossible now. Why ? Because he of to-day is intellectually the inferior of him of the sixties or the seventies? Assuredly not. There were, we admit, " giants of old," but their successors are not all pigmies. If then were fortes ante Agamemnons, there have also been fortes post Agamemnons. One generation but " certifieth another." But the outrageous over-crowding in the profession, with its resultant keen and, in many instances, wholly unscrupulous competition, has been the means of reducing fees to a vanishing point. Thirty, or even twenty, years ago, when the number of legal practitioners was by no means large, it was possible to demand, with every prospect of success,

A FEE THAT WOULD NOW BE CONSIDERED PRINCELY,

if not fabulous. To-day we have a scandalously huge army, daily increasing in numbers, of advocates, pleaders and mukhtars of whom far too large a proportion are driven by circumstances to adopt tactics which are illegal and disgraceful in themselves, and can but result in the degradation of the profession, and in what some at least would regard as a still greater evil, an alarming diminution in the amounts which litigants are prepared to offer as fees. The hand of every member of that army is against his fellow, and each endeavours to under-bid the other. In a case in which X in 1870 would have received, without difficulty or haggling, a fee of Rs. 100, A to-day diffidently asks for Rs. 32, and is promptly refused. He is informed that B, a practitioner of longer standing and of more extensive practice, is willing to undertake the case for Rs. 16. And even this fee is extravagantly large when compared with the remuneration (!) with which others of the profession are satisfied. Rumour is, no doubt, generally to be distrusted, but, unless a certain legal practitioner has been grossly maligned, a brief was not long since accepted in consideration of a fee of Rs. 2 plus a seer of milk ! Truly, this was

A VERITABLE SALE OF THE BIRTH-RIGHT,

of the profession for, in the words of the facetious, undergraduate, " a mess of potash." But it has its precedent.

" Quid vocis pretium ? Siccus petasunculus et va
Palamydum. aut veteres, Afrorum epimenia, bulbi,
Aut vinum devectum, quoque lagene
Si quæ cer egisti.

(" What is the reward for you pleading ? A small dry flitch of bacon, a jar of dried thunny-fish, or some old onions, the monthly allowance of African slaves, or wine imported down the Tiber, five bottles if you have pleaded four times ?"

A seer of milk, even with the addition of the munificent sum of Rs. 2, can scarcely be regarded as a highly satisfactory reward for an advocate. Remuneration on such a scale does not offer any great attractions to the budding Sir Charles Russell of the Punjab. And yet even of so small a reward the legal practitioner will not receive more than half, the remainder being appropriated by his *Fidus Achates* the common or bazaar tout.

" Si contigit aureus unus,
Jude cadunt partes ex foslore pragmaticorum ! "

("If you are lucky enough to get a single gold piece, the shares of the touts have to be deducted from it !")

That there is nothing new under the sun is, as we all know, a true saying, but it is really quite refreshing to light upon the prototype of the Punjab "dalal." The " pragmatici," according to Mr. J. D. Lewis (" Commentary on the Satires of Juvenal"), were a lower kind of practitioner, who helped the advocate, who 'devilled' for him," or, as defined by Cicero, "ut apud Græcos infimi homines, mercedula adducti, ministres se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, il qui apud illos pragmatici vocantur." But he " pragmatici," when carefully analysed, are in reality

NOTHING MORE OR LESS THAN GLORIFIED TOUTS,

and it is singular that the partnership which exists now-a-days between so many legal practitioners and "dalals" has not been justified on the ground that it is strictly within precedent, and in accordance with the ancient practice of the Bar. Curiously enough, however, this point was overlooked by the members of the Bar Association who, at a meeting held at Lahore on May 24th 1873, passed a resolution to the effect " that the practice now existing among the members of the legal profession in the Punjab of making payment or allowances to dalals or other agents or persons for introducing clients is open to grave objection, and that the making of any such payment or allowance in the future should be regarded by the members of the Bar as " grave professional misconduct." At the time when this resolution was passed, it might well have been argued that " the making of such payments or allowances" was but in accordance with the traditions of the profession. Mais nous avons change tout cela," and under the Legal Practioners' Act of 1879, the giving or receiving of dalali is an offence against the law. Accordingly, The pragmatici of the Punjab ought, in theory at least, to be non existent, but a profession of such venerable antiquity is not easily exterminated. The tout still flourishes, and the law which prohibits dalali is contemptuously—we migh almost say openly—defied by a vast number of legal practitioners of to-day. For conduct of this kind, justified as it is on the ground that the legal practitioner must live, though the late Chief Judge of the Chief Court failed to see any such necessity no words of condemnation can be too strong. But after all the root of the evil, the fons et origo mali, is

THE OVER-CROWDED STATE OF THE PROFESSION.

Congested as they are, and have been for years past the ranks of the profession are being almost daily reinforced by a never-ending stream of recruits, with the result that the supply of lawyers is to-day ridiculously in excess of the demand. It may, however, be replied that no matter how keen the struggle, true worth must inevitably come to the front. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest may be true as applied to the Darwinian theory of evolution. It has little, if any, application to the present competition among legal practioners. What does it avail the honest advocate or pleader that he is an Elden in legal lore or an Edward Clarke in the art of advocacy ? He may be so, but if no opportunity be given him of displaying his talents, if, on the contrary ; he must perforce sit all day in his daftar patiently, but with ever-increasing despondency, awaiting the client who cometh not, how is the fact to be discovered that he is in truth a bright, particular star of the first magnitude ? Possibly he may be exceptionally fortunate, and his luck commensurate with his probity and learning. If so, his services may be engaged by a stray client who has unaccountably succeeded in eluding the host of watchful " pragmatici " who guard the railway stations and infest the Lazaars. For it is not every bird that is caught with chaff, and there are a limited number of litigants who turn a deaf ear to the blandishments of the cunningly ingenuous tout. Such prefer to select their own counsel, but even they are guided in their choice generally by previous knowledge of the practitioner, or, not infrequently, by his outward show. For it is a true of to-day as it was of the time of Juvenal that

" Purpura vendit
Cassidicum, vendunt amethystina, convenit illis
Et strepitu et facie majoris vivere census.
" Ciceroni nemo ducentos
Nunc dederit nummos : si fulserit annulus ingens.
Respicit hoc primum, qui litigat, an tibi servi
Octo, decem comites, an post te sandlea, togati
Antè pedes. "

" The purple advertises himself by its purple and fine raiment, and he finds it pay to live with the bustle and show of a larger increase than he possesses. Now-a-days no one would dream of giving Cicero a fee of Rs. 200, unless his finger was bedecked with a monster ring. The litigants chief consideration is whether you have eight slaves, ten attendants and a sedan following you and servants in livery going before. ")

AN OSTENTATIOUS DISPLAY OF WEALTH

is found to be as successful in puffing the Punjab practitioner of 1898 as it was in advertising the Roman lawyer of 100 A. D. A barouche drawn by a pair of well-groomed, prancing steeds, a coachman and syces in almost regal livery betoken that the master of them is a successful and influential person. At least, he quilitigat often so concludes, and that is the important thing. The converse is, of course, equally true.

Rara in tenui facundia panno !

(" One does not expect eloquence in the ragged pauper ! ")

The lawyer, who drives to Court in the humble 2nd class gari, is regarded as a man to be avoided. He must be a fool.

Honesty, then, bring at a discount, and wealth, or even a decitious display of it, not within the reach of all, the practitioner who is anxious to make a living, is far too often compelled to resort to means and practices which may possibly be distasteful to himself, and which are without question most demoralising and utterly unworthy of an honourable and learned profession. But even if by adopting such means and practices, he does succeed in securing a clientele, he need never delude himself into the belief that he will in the course of time amass a respectable fortune.

A MODERATE COMPETENCY

is all that he can hope for. So far we have spoken merely of the pecuniary prospects of the legal practitioners. Are his prospects of advancement one whit brighter ? Certainly not now-a-days. Experience demonstrates the futility of any aspirations he may entertain to a seat on the Bench of the Chief Court. Ordinary common sense would seem to suggest that a practitioner of undoubted ability, experienced in the habits and customs of the people, and imbued by his training with a logical, well-behaved and legal mind, would prove himself an ideal judge. Dis aliter visum. Whether it be that in the eyes of the authorities the members of the legal profession in the Punjab are, one and all, hopelessly incapable and unfitted, for judical posts, or that highly remunerative offices, such as a Chief Court judgeship, are to be reserved for members of the Civil Service we know not, but the fact remains that none but members of that service "need apply," although the latter may be absolutely devoid of judicial experience or legal knowledge. Such a view is, we think, peculiar to the Government of this Province, and is one which, so far as we know, does not commend itself to authorities elsewhere. Outside the Punjab some consideration is paid to the best interests of the people. But as regards legal practitioners the attitude of the Punjab authorities is curiously suggestive of Dick, "the butchers" remark.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." (2 Hen VI, iv, 2.)

A HIGH COURT ANOMALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The 'Gudi Padva' Holiday is the most important day for all Hindus of Dukshan and Konkan. This Holiday was allowed to the original as well as to the appellate side of the High Court, Bombay, but regret to say that it has been since discontinued at the original side alone. The public at large are put into a great inconvenience as no leave is granted to them by their employers connected with the court. The employers have to attend at their usual hours as the Court sits at its usual hours. I hope there is ample time to make arrangements to keep the court closed on that day.

The authorities will see that the privilege be enjoyed by the public concerned without distinction as to appellate and original side.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

THE KAISER'S PILGRIMAGE.

AS SEEN BY A FRENCH CARICATURIST.

A COMIC DIARY.

IT is announced that the thirty caricatures and cartoons drawn by Jean Veber for the special number of "Le Rire," which has been suppressed in Germany, have been secured by the Continental Gallery, and will be on exhibition in January next.

In the publication referred to, the pencil of the artist and the pen of the writer have been dipped in the bitterest gall. Uncontrolled by any considerations of good taste, the compilers of this special number have given free rein to their imaginations.

"Le Rire" has thrown its ironical comments on the Imperial pilgrimage into the form of a diary supposed to be written by the Emperor William. In it he describes each day's events. A representative of " Le Rire" explains that he obtained this book from under the Emperor's pillow, photographed its pages and promptly returned it to its owner. The first entry in the diary is dated Oct. 15. It describes the origin of the pilgrimage. The Emperor Willim writes :

I have always been fond of travelling. The East has particularly attracted me, and I have long wished to lead a pacific crusade to that country. All sovereigns of any consequence to have made a journey to Asia Minor. It is not that I profess a great sympathy for the Christians of Syria. I regard them, I may say, with small esteem. But the divine mission I have received draws me to the banks of the Jordan. There are, however, such a quantity of annoying preparations to be made. One must consult guides, and then one always misses one's letters ! You have to hunt up rooms in hotels, get carriages, camels, and there are many other complications. I would have given up the idea but for a visit from Mr. Thomas Cook—a man who understands travelling perfectly. Mr. Cook requested an audience, and said:

" Sire, I understand that your Majesty is embarrassed ?"

" Sir, " I replied with dignity. " The Emperor of Germany is

NEVER EMBARRASSED.

But continue."

" You wish to go to Palestine ?"

" Certainly."

" And you do not know quite how to manage it ?"

" Yes. "

" Well, I, Thomas Cook, will take you—and for nothing."

Anyone else would not have listened to such a proposition. I simply replied with a smile, " Mr. Cook, that is not good enough for me."

" Then . . . you refuse ?"

" I should think so. You arrange tours, I believe, at reduced rates, and will doubtless take along with me thousands of tourists. That will not be a bad bargain. Let us divide!"

" But, Sire, I assure you, I will lose money . . ."

" Divide, Mr. Cook. If not I will do nothing. Half the amount on my departure and the other half at Jerusalem. Do you understand ?"

MR. COOK ACCEPTS.

A few days later he issues picturesque circulars announcing the tour and enphasising the " divine mission" of the Emperor and the great importance of the journey. It concludes with the following announcement : " Each day his Majesty William II, will wear an entirely new and different costume. Decorations, &c., will also be changed for each occasion. After every representation visitors will be admitted to the camp of the august traveller and suite."

The Kaiser then starts on his journey under the guidance of Mr. Cook, and accompanied by train loads of tourists. He diligently records day by day the uniforms he wears, but until he reaches Constantinople he experiences no new sensations. The meeting between the Kaiser and the Sultan is described at length. Among the amusement the Porte has provided for the Imperial visitor is a grand Armenian hunt at night. Abdul assures William II. that very few Armenians remain, but that he has managed to preserve a small number. " It is a very amusing sport, you must understand," he explains. " The keepers hunt up the game, and as they try and save themselves,

WE FIRE."

" I have hunted most things," the Kaiser records in his diary, " but I was quite ignorant of this Armenian hunting, which, it seems, is the favourite sport of this country. Abdul and I got ourselves ready for the chase. The gamekeepers liberated about a hundred head and drove them in our direction. At the end of an hour we ceased firing. Our bag was, 25 old people 40 men, and 14 women, and 21 children. Total 100. We counted the quarry by torchlight. It was very picturesque. It appears that this game is becoming more and more rare. The Sultan confided this to me with the bitterness of an old hunter who sees the disappearance of his favourite animal. I had dressed myself for the occasion in the uniform of Brigadier of Tyrolese Hunters."

In Palestine all goes well for a time. Then

THE EMPEROR BECAME TIRED,

but is kept up to to the mark by the inexorable Mr. Cook. On Nov. 1 he writes in his diary :

" I want to shorten my tour. I have seen enough. Mr. Cook however, is opposed to any such idea. According to my contract I am not free till November 16 at Alexandria. Until then I belong to him. He tells me the tourists are enchanted and that they would be furious if I refused to keep my engagements."

When the Emperor arrives at Jerusalem he becomes more and more impatient to return, and finally rebels against the control of Mr. Cook. The following conversation is noted in the diary :

" I want to go back. I have had enough."

" But our contract ?"

" Listen. Life is not worth living. For two weeks we have been travelling everywhere. We have tried all means of locomotion—railway, gondola, Hohenzollern, canoe, carriages camels, donkeys, balloon, horses, and palanquins. 'I have had enough of it."

" Possibly. But I have paid you the price we agreed upon. You will have to go on to the bitter end."

" It is more than I can stand, Mr. Cook. No Sovereign has done as much as I. M. Felix Faure himself could not do more."

" He went to Russia."

" But he came back at the end of eight days. The record belongs to me. I have held out fifteen days. My divine mission is accomplished as far as the East is concerned."

" But the tourists ? They will demand their money back again."

" No. We will find a pretext. I will not say I am going back because it is too hot and I am tired, because my prestige would suffer. I will give a diplomatic reason."

Mr. Cook at last agrees to release the Kaiser from his contract, and the diary comes to an end.

In the Italian Chamber on Dec. 19, Deputy Decristoforis presented the national petition for the complete amnesty of the prisoners condemned in connection with the riots of May. The petition bears the signatures of 587,000 women and 312,600 men. Rumours are circulating that a partial, if not a complete, amnesty will be accorded on Christmas or New Year's Day.

NATIVE PRESS.

WELCOME TO LORD CURZON.

THE "Gujerati," speaking of the address presented to Lord Curzon by the Municipal Corporation, says : The address of welcome, which was presented to Lord Curzon by the Municipal Corporation, was an appropriate and eloquent expression of the feelings which his utterances on the eve of his departure from England awakened in the breast of almos every intelligent Indian. It must have convinced his Lordship that his speeches have been carefully scanned and studied in India, and what is more, received with a sense of grateful satisfaction. Nothing could have been more calculated to assure the public mind and to touch the heart of the Indian people than the cordial and sympathetic terms in which the new Viceroy responded to the welcome accorded to him by the civic fathers. His Excellency was, of course, not expected to sketch the lines of his future policy. But his reply was couched in no uncertain language. He acknowledged that the feeling of loyalty to the person and throne of the Queen-Empress was as wide spread as it was profound and sincere, and promised that he would endeavour to justify, to diffuse and to encourage that feeling.

LORD ELGIN.

Speaking of Lord Elgin's viceroyalty, the " Rast Gofter" writes in eulogistic terms : After five years of incessant labour and anxiety Lord Elgin gave charge of the Viceroyalty of India to his successor, and left the shores of India on Friday last. There has been no Viceroy of India who has had to contend with so many difficulties and dangers as Lord Elgin. He had to face a prolonged war with the frontier tribes, to fight the famine which made itself manifest in several parts of the country, to cope with the plague epidemic which gradually and tentatively extended itself into distant parts of India, to contest with the Currency which dislocated in a great measure trade and commerce, and he had to devise means to palliate the disasters caused by earthquakes, fires and floods ; and yet he managed to look all these full in the face, and met them all with a manliness and courage all his own. Like a true Briton, he never swerved even by a hair's breadth from his position, and braved the many dangers with judicial calmness and patience, which have extorted the admiration even of his most carping critics.

The " Kaiser-I-Hind " is of a contrary opinion and remarks : Never were natives of British India so glad to get rid of a Viceroy as in the case of Lord Elgin, who has just left us. In spite of His Lordship's inheritance of name and fame being in his favour his administration, judging from Indian point of view, is far from successful, and we have not to go far to find out the cause of it. The chief element of a ruler's success is his sympathy for the ruled. This is a political axiom true of all times and of all places. We are far from insinuating that Lord Elgin was devoid of capacity for doing good or even excellent work. But what is capacity, even of a high order, in an administrator without a double share of sympathy for those over whose destiny he is called upon to preside ? In our estimate to-day of the just departed Viceroy's career we leave his foreign policy severely alone. That policy is amply criticised both in India and in England, and it would be slaying the slain were we to denounce it here. The verdict of posterity which is more calm and deliberate than contemporary verdict will be anything but favourable as regards Lord Elgin's domestic policy, which was a policy of a variety of re-actionary measures violating the noblest traditions of the British rule in India.

The " Gujerati " observes ;—Lord Elgin's speech at the farewell banquet of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is one more " apologia pro vita sua in India." The first vindication was not quite successful and provoked adverse criticism. As we pointed out at the time, Lord Elgin went out of his way to say things that he should have left unsaid and in a manner which was not in keeping with his habit of mind. The second " apologia " was conceived in a different spirit. Its standpoint was in keeping with the surroundings of the moment. It dealt mostly with matters in which the Chamber took special interest and the tone was precisely what viceroys and governors generally adopt towards their own countrymen. It was tolerant, respectful and expressive of an anxious desire to explain and conciliate. At the same time it must be confessed that it was a dignified and well-considered exposition of some aspects of his administration.

The " Indian Spectator" writes : Lord Elgin's reply to the addres presented to him by the Corporation of Calcutta was the severest rebuke possible to a man in the position of Viceroy, of the ungracious bickerings that preceded its adoption. If he had refused to accept it, as he was advised to do in some quarters, Lord Elgin would have been entirely within his rights ; but the descendant of the Bruce took a nobler view of his duties. He was here the representative of the Sovereign, and whatever may be Lord Elgin's feelings towards his critics, as Viceroy of India he could not let them influence his conduct or his policy. Still, the careful reader of the ex-Viceroy's two last utterances in Calcutta will easily see that Lord Elgin was not indifferent to the severe criticism to which he had been treated. When he told the Corporation, " we meet never in all human probability to meet again," he was really telling that body why he did not wish to take that opportunity to give expression to what he felt in regard to their address.

THE SPIRIT OF BRITISH RULE.

With regard to the sittings of the Indian Congress at Madras, the "Indian Spectator" philosophises: Our first feeling with regard to the annual meeting of the National Congress, held last week in Madras, is one of satisfaction that it has belied the fears of some of its friends and the hopes of many of its opponents, that the Congress of 1898 would be the last of the series. Those who think that all that the people of India need do politically is to leave the Government alone, do not correctly apprehend the spirit of British rule. The form of it is, no doubt, different in India from what it is in England, or the Colonies, but everywhere, it rests on the assumption, tacit or explicit, that the people take an intelligent interest in the administration, protesting when it transgresses the bounds of law and reason, and supporting it in all its undertakings for the public good. John Bull may prate about the superiority of Russian methods to his own in dealing with Oriental races, when he is excited, but he can never overleap his own nature in which every chapter of the history of his race has implanted the notion that a Government is, always and everywhere, not the master, but the servant of the people. It is this that forms the anchor of all our aspiration; not Proclamation or Parliamentary statute—a breath can unmake them as a breath has made—but this unalterable trait of the British nature.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

As usual, the native papers seem dissatisfied with the New Year's honours list. The " Rast Goftar" states : We are at one with one contemporaries when they make, as it were, a joint remonstrance that of late, the mode of distributing the honours on New Year's Day and Queen's Birthday is far from satisfactory. We are not much interested in the recipients of honours, who do not belong to our Presidency, and will not, therefore, say anything in regard to them. Among the Bombayites, we are much pleased to find that the services of the Acting Chief Secretary to Government as Plague Commissioner have been duly recognized, and that Mr. Wingate will hence forth be known as Sir Andrew Wingate. Khan Bahadur Dhanjeshor Fakirjee, Commodore of Rawulpindi, and Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw of Karachi, both of whom have distinguished themselves, the first for services rendered at the time of the last frontier war to the Government, and the second for his munificent charities at Karachi, have been rewarded with the decoration of Companions of the Indian Empire, and the Parsee community ought to be proud that, even in a small list of the recipients of New Year honours like the present, two of their members should find such a prominent place in it. The Government of India, at the recommendation of the Presidencial and Provincial Governments, have, by way of recognising the services of those who have done good work during the prevalence of the plague in different parts of the country, freely conferred the distinction of Khan Bahadurs and other kinds of Bahadurs, and we venture to say that there are some among these disinterested workers who, if they had been consulted by the authorities before the distinction was conferred upon them, would probably have declined the honour with thanks. There are some among them who have done signal services to the city in more than one direction, and who would, under no circumstances, have considered themselves honoured in being associated with persons who, without being possessed of any special merit or worth, have managed to obtain by craving and cringing such a recognition. It may be that these honours in the case of some are but stepping-stones to higher distinctions.

MR. TATA'S SCHEME.

Referring to the interview which the provisional committee for Mr. J. N. Tata's scheme had with Lord Curzon in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" says : Mr. Tata's great and comprehensive scheme will, we feel sure, find favour with Lord Curzon's Government, but what we are afraid of is, that the Bill, which contemplates a family settlement of property in connection with the scheme, will probably be met with difficulties at the very threshold in its passage through the Legislative Council. It is proposed to perpetuate the family settlement together with the scheme for which some valuable property is to be set apart, and as the British law sets its face against perpetuity of family properties, it seems probable that those who have fathered the scheme would have to encounter some sort of legal difficulty. It is argued by some that, if the Government allowed perpetual trusts to be made in conjunction with scheme of public utility, there would be many donors like Mr. Tata coming forward to hand over to Government all that they possess, leaving a moiety or even a smaller proportion of their property, to be utilised for purposes of public usefulness in a way deemed proper by Government, and thus a large amount of capital, which should be in circulation, will be locked up to the great detriment of the country. If this is the only argument and we have hitherto heard of only one such argument urged against the Trust, it is one which can be easily met.

The *Indian Spectator* states : There is more to be hoped for from the intelligent discrimination of Lord Curzon's sympathy for Mr. Tata's scheme, than if he had blessed it on the instant in effusive phrases of inconsiderate applause. The questions he put to the deputation that waited on him, and the opinions he indicated rather than expressed as his own, showed that the subject was one which had exercised the mind of His Lordship not for the first time when the Bombay philanthropist's plans were put before him. The Committee has resolved wisely in deciding to begin with a few branches, and then, as resources keep pace with the demand, to add instruction in other branches. His Lordship wished to know if a sufficient number of students would be found to take advantage of the instruction given in the Institute. It is difficult to say what would be a sufficient number. For the objects the promoters have in view, a small, select number should be a sufficient number. Lord Curzon very warmly praised the princely munificence of Mr. Tata, and declared himself in warm sympathy with the ends which the project was meant to achieve.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C. I. E.

The vernacular journals are filled with eulogistic notices of Mr. R. H. Vincent our late popular Commissioner of Police. The " Rast Goftar " remarks : Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E, the Commissioner of Police retired from service last Friday. Mr. Kennedy, the Inspector-General of Police, succeeding him in the post. As stated by the native members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday last, Mr. Vincent proved an exemplary Commissioner in every way. He was able during his five years' regime to keep the police under proper control, and to give every satisfaction to the mixed population of the second city in the British Empire. He was as daring and energetic during the disturbances in the city, as he was ever vigilant and painstaking, during the period of peace. He took special care to see that the people scarcely if ever came into conflict with the police, and invariably enjoyed the confidence of both.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 31st December 1898 :—

Shamrao Babaji Powar merchant residing at Esplanade Cross Road Bombay. An improved apparatus to assist the sense of hearing.

Allibhoy Vallji and Sons tin despatch-box manufacturers Mooltan cantonment. An improved tin ice box.

David Carl Bendix chemist fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland of the British Alizarine Company limited Silvertown Victoria Docks London. Improvements in the manufacture of dry alizarine colours.

Lewis Richard Thomas, engineer of Eastcourt lodge New Swindon county of Wilts, England. Improvements in brake apparatus for vehicles such as railway wagons.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering works, Belfast. Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.

Edward Carstensen deSegundo, consulting engineer, of 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London. Improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk and other nutritious substances.

Walter Ernest Hutchinson mariner, of 55 Poets road, Canonbury, and Arthur Edward Newton, mariner, of 101 Linthorpe road Stamford hill, both in the county of Middlesex. Improvements in derricks.

William Cutler, manufacturer, of cannon works, Constitution hill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick. A new or improved hammock.

William Adolph Koneman, civil and mining engineer, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U. S. A. Improvements in or relating to pulverising or similar apparatus.

Frederick William Jones, chemist, of Barwick near Ware, in the county of Herts, England. Improvements in or connected with the treatment of explosives.

Uriah Dudley, mine manager and mining engineer, of Drake, in the colony of New South Wales. Improvements in clips or binders.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Daniel Munson Seaton, lawyer, of 24 Montgomery street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A. Improvements in looms. (Specification filed 16 December 1898.)

Karl Ludwig Valentin Zimmer, manufacturer, of 49 Schaferkampallee Hamburg. Improvements relating to paints suitable for coating iron and other surfaces. (Specification filed 21 December 1898.)

Ezra Torrence Gilliland, gentleman of Pelham manor, in the count of Westchester and state of New York, U. S. A. Improvements in machines for making cigarettes. (Specification filed 19 December 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privileg in respect of the undermentioned Inventions for the periods shown against each.

Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan. Improvements in and connected with apparatus for making moulds for casting. (From 2 January 1899 to 2 January 1900.)

Albert Legg and Charles W. Weston. An improvement in sewing machines. (From 14 January 1899 to 14 January 1900.)

William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff. Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewage. (From 5 January 1899 to 5 January 1900.)

Alexander Gray. Improvements in apparatus used in the manufacture of paper linen or other fabrics coated or impregnated with celluloid or xyralsin or the like. (From 21 January 1899 to 21 January 1900.)

William R. Aveline. An improvement in latrines for natives. (From 11 January 1900 to 11 Janury 1901.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited. The exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased ;—

Edward Lennon Cantwell. An improved military transport cart, and for improvements in carts, cart wheels and axles. (Specification filed 20 September 1894.)

Jean Ercole Pellegrini. Improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein. (Specification filed 18 September 1894.)

William Thompson Bothwell. Improvements in engineers' brake valves. (Specification filed 18 September 1894.)

Parnell Rabbidge. An improved electro-magnetic alarm or call. (Specification filed 19 September 1894.)

Joseph Lindsay. Improvements in calendering machines. (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

Adolph Moonelis. Improvements in or relating to machines for making cigarettes and cheroots. (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

Adolph Moonelis. Improvements in apparatus for cutting wrappers for cigarettes and cigars out of tobacco leaves. Specification filed 21 September 1894)

Elwin John Chatelier. A pump for drawing oils and other liquids from cans or other vessels containing them. (Specification filed 21 September 1894).

John Duncan Gray Thompson. An improved ventilating fan and steam engine for actuating the same. (Specification filed 19 September).

TWO REMARKABLE MUMMIES.

Two extraordinary Egyptain mummies were exhibited, on Dec. 17, by Mr. E. Dufaur at the rooms of the Marylebone Antiquarian Society in Marylebone-road. One of them—they both having been discovered in Lower Egypt in the course of the recent campaign—was remarkable for its size and extraordinary weight. On its head was a crown composed of copper with a gold covering shaped in pieces resembling plates and buttons, having decorations of leaves and fruits. On the case containing the body were painted figures resembling those of the zodiac. A nearly undecipherable Greek inscription was also on it. Between the folds of the dress was found a piece of papyrus, with an inscription which gave the name of the dead monarch as Pentemenon. The mummy in its wrappers weighed 160lb. Its length was 6ft. 1in., the head was abnormally large, and the shoulders very broad. Next the dress was found an outer cloth covered with paintings and hieroglyphics which denoted that the original was one of the Royal House of Egypt some 2,500 years b. c. Next came more wrappings, and then a close garment of sanite, fastened round the neck by a sailor's knot. Beneath this again were some finer bandages, like napkins. Next came Egyptain tunics, of a kind of linen, with sleeves, and woven without any joints. These were fixed to the body at the neck and the ankles by some stuff of a bituminous nature. Next came bandages placed lengthways, from the head to the feet, with cross bands; four large pieces of linen came next, rolled round and round the body. The sixth envelope was formed of transversal band, of a yellow colour, from the bitumen in which they had been soaked. After this fifteen similar wrappers. Next, an envelope saturated in black bitumen, and finally, next to the skin, a thin shirt of the finest linen. The toes were wrapped up separately, the arms and the hands were laid straight down alongside the body. The mummy was a male, and looked about forty-five years old. The length was 5ft. 9in. The breast and part of the abdomen were gilt over. The body was filled with a black balsam. No M. S. were found. The legs had been covered in black balsam. The unrolling of the body took three hours, and no less than 2800 square feet of linen were taken of it. The hands were long and perfect the fingers well-made, with " filbert " nails; the ears entire and the nose, which had been cut open when the body was embalmed, in order to extract the brain, a little deformed. The face looked almost alive, and the hair was perfectly preserved, very fine, and—what is the unusual in Egyptians of the pure breed—a little curled. On the left side, below the ribs, was an opening by which the balsam had been introduced into the body. Under the cloth which covered the face below each eye, and on the ball of the cheek, a gold plate was found, with the representation of an eye and its lids. Over the mouth, and fastened by a gold wire run through and behind the teeth, was another plate, with a picture or representation of a tongue placed perpendicularly to the closing of the lips, which were fast shut and secured by wires.—" Lloyd's News."

THE BAMBINO OF ARA COELI.

AMONG the interesting articles which appear in the December issue of "St. Peter's " is one on the Bambino of Ara Coeli. Those who have spent Christmas in Rome (says the writers) are unlikely to readily forget the striking ceremonial with which the great festival is celebrated in the ancient church of Ara Coeli. In no other church in Rome is Christmastide kept with greater solemnity, and in none can the natural piety of the Roman people be seen to greater advantage than in this venerable temple on the Campidoglio. Daily, from Christmas Day to ths Epiphany, the great flight of steps—Rome's thankoffering for delivery from the great pestilence—leading from the piazza below to the main entrance of the church is thronged from sunrise to sunset with a constant stream of pilgrims eager to pay their homage before the Presepio, in which the world-famed Bambino is exposed to view. In its literal sense the word presepio signifies a manger, but is commonly used to describe the customary Christmastide representation, with scenery and figures, of our Lord's birth in the stable at Bethlehem. The first authentic presepio was that made by St. Francis at Assisi, from whence the devotion spread to all parts of Europe.

But it is not so much its historic associations, or the severe beauty of its internal decoration that have won for Ara Coeli the world-famed celebrity it now possesses. It is rather the fact that within its walls is treasured the famous Bambino whose named and fame are world-wide, and whose constant miracles have earned for it the significant title of " the best doctor in Rome." The Santo Bambino of Ara Coeli is a small, shapely, wooden statue, some two and a-half feet in height, of the Infant Seviour. According to the accepted legend, the figure was carved by a Franciscan lay brother in Jerusalem out of a log of olive wood grown on the Mount of Olives, who occupied his leisure moments in its execution. Its features, now stained and worn by age, represent a baby of a few months old.

We have left ourselves but little space to describe the touching Christmas ceremonials in honour of the Santo Bambino. During the Christmas season the Bambino is taken from the little chapel adjoining the sacristy, which serves as its home during the rest of the year, and placed in a large presepio fitted up in one of the side chapels of the church. Along one side of this chapel a temporary stage is erected, and on it a pulpit, from which children every afternoon deliver short sermons, or recite snatches of verse or prose in honour of the Infant Jesus, and suggestive of the scene which lies depicted before them. These simple discourses attract immense crowds, and it is no uncommon sight to find the steps leading up to the church densely packed by anxious worshippers awaiting admission to the sacred edifice. Some of these youthful orators prove themselves singularly proficient in their difficult task, and both by word and gesture readily win the attention of their listeners. Some, on the other hand, are so overcome by nervousness that they are perforce obliged to read the sentiments they cannot trust themselves to deliver. Besides these juvenile sermons, it is also customary for the children to act short dramas, in which the action is indicative of the same sacred mystery. On the feast of the Epiphany the Bambino is carried in state to the main entrance of the church, where, from the top of the historic flight of steps leading down to the piazza below, its blessing is given to the city, and of the countless multitudes which throng every approach. This, in short, is the story of the far-famed Bambino, a small, insignificant looking statue, innocent of artistic merit, black and ugly in appearance, still an image of wonder-working potency, and among the most treasured possessions of the Church.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S SOCIAL WORK ABROAD.

MR. Bramwell Booth in his description just issued of the Salvation Army's social work at home and abroad during the present years says :—It is very remarkable how the small seed which was first sown in the East of London at the inception of the "Darkest England" scheme has developed like a great tree, spreading both its roots and its branches into, at any rate, most of the larger and more important countries and colonies of the world, everywhere true to its original purpose and laying hold of the degraded, the neglected the suffering, and the outcast. No money, he points out, goes from the English social funds to sustain social operations abroad, which are supported entirely by the lands benefiting by them. In the United States of America there are, he reports, 14 food depots, providing 27,000 meals monthly ; 40 men's shelters, accommodating 4,034 ; 13 women's shelters and rescue homes, with accommodation for 500 ; three farm colonies, having 190 colonists ; and 31 other benevolent institutions, including labour bureaux, slum corps, and children's home ; the entire work bringing a total of 5,000 poor people daily under the influence of the Salvation officers. Canada has 11 women's homes, 12 food and shelter depots, supplying 22,000 meals monthly ; and eight other institutions, including four labour factories and a valuable experimental land colony outside Toronto. Many of these efforts receive subsidies from the municipal authorities. In the Australasian colonies nearly 10,000 meals are supplied weekly in the men's food depots. There are always some 100 ex-criminals in the seven prisoners' homes, while some 500 poor women are endeavouring to gain a fresh and honourable start in life in the 20 rescue homes scattered through the six colonies, several of which are in part maintained by Government grants. Shelters and homes for waif children and industrial homes for reformatory boys are a growing success. An important and prosperous land colony near Melbourne is in full operation, and promises to prove a great financial as well as philantropic success. In South Africa similar work is carried on in 17 different institutions, affording accommodation for 730 persons both amongst the white and coloured populations. The shelters and women's homes are doing valuable work, and a small land colony for ex-criminals receives a grant from the Cape Government. Mr Booth continues :—In Sweden Norway, and Denmark 400 men find employment in our workshops, and considerably more than 20,000 meals per week are consumed in our cheap food depots. In these three countries we have five women's rescue homes and 12 shelters, with beds for 1,598 persons. We have lately assumed the control of the municipal baths in Stockholm. Several of the larger municipalities make substantial money grants in aid of the work in their own towns. In India, besides some eight industrial schools, where we have under our care over 320 children orphaned by the recent famine, we have a colony in Gujerat with some 200 colonists and conducted on the lines of a peasant settlement. Rescue work amongst women is being conducted in four of the largest cities of the Empire. We receive regular Government financial aid towards our

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

If ever a comic history of the Nineteenth Century comes to be written, remarks the "Broad Arrow," not the least humorous portion of it will be that which will treat of the Great Peace Conference agreed to by the nations to consider the disarmament proposals of the Czar. All the "high contracting Powers" are agreed that the motives and recommendations of the Emperor of Russia are excellent, and reflect the highest credit upon their author, yet all the said Powers including the Imperial philanthropist himself, are continuing to add to their offensive and defensive war material. When the Conference assembles it is difficult to believe that the various representatives will not greet each other with that half-concealed smile which the cynic noticed on the lips of the Augurs when they met each other in prophetic conclave. That there will be much interchange of courtesies and assurances of goodwill may be taken for granted, for it would be out of place otherwise be at this season. But Christmas bells, which have been re-echoing for nineteen hundred years the assurance of peace and goodwill heard on the first of Christmas days, have not yet rung in the thousand years of peace for which poets and philosophers have sighed. And when the Conference is over, it will not be astonishing to find the result as effective as that achieved by Saint Anthony after his sermon to the fishes—"the eels went on eeling."

With regard to the efficacy of Tesla's torpedo in practice, several objections have been raised. To begin with, the torpedo is steered from the ship or shore by the operator, who sends the electric waves while keeping his eye on two poles at the bow and stern of the craft. Now these poles will be difficult to see for more than a mile, and especially in rough weather, which, by the way, will also interfere with the reception of the electric waves by the torpedo. In thick weather the operator will not be able to see the poles of the torpedo at all. Again what the operator can see, the enemy under attack can see, and take his precautions. Moreover (and this is an objection which we have pointed out in the case of the "wireless telegraph" for secret messages), the enemy can influence the torpedo by electric waves sent out from an adjustable apparatus of his own, and either neutralise the controlling waves from the shore, thus deranging the action of the torpedo, or else turn it into another course altogether. In a naval battle such torpedoes might prove as dangerous to friends as enemies.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Mascart, the well known French electrician, brought forward a method of enabling a ship to tell its position off a coast in thick weather or darkness. The plan was invented by a French electrician in Turkish employment. It consists in connecting two shore stations at some distance apart by a telegraph wire or cable permitting an electric current to control the acoustic fog or night signals of the stations and make them simultaneous. Suppose one station emits the note "Do" and the other "Me," a person on board the ship will readily distinguish them, and whether they are heard by him simultaneously or one after the other will depend on the position of the ship with respect to the stations. The interval of time between the sounds multiplied by the known velocity of sound in air will give him the difference in his distances from the two stations.

The Christmas vacation of the cadets of the Thames Nautical Training College commenced on the 17th inst. at the close of the usual examinations, which extended over some days. Captain Wilson Barker, R. N. R., reported that the past term has been a very successful one in respect of the numbers on board and the results shown at the final examination. Cadets Barlow, de Penne, and Harris, the first three on the lists, have achieved considerable successes. There are several cadets leaving with "Worcester" Board of Trade certificates, also with certificates for swimming, "first aid," &c., and of these Barrow and Morgan are reported as specially deserving of commendation. Appointments to the Royal Naval Reserve are given to some of the cadets now leaving. The term concluded with a musical and dramatic entertainment by the cadets, which was highly appreciated by the visitors and ship's company.

A sharp passage of arms took place in the French Chamber between M. Lockroy and Admiral Rieunier upon the subject of the promotion of lieutenants. The Minister had issued a circular to the promotion board, which the admiral construed as an order, to the effect that, save in exceptional cases, no lieutenant of less than ten years' seniority in his rank should be put upon the list for consideration for promotion to the rank of commander. Admiral Rieunier, characterising the present naval administration of France as governed by fancy, faddism, and caprice, protested that this measure caused the utmost dissatisfaction among the lieutenants, discouraged deserving officers, debarred from advantages those who passed out with high credit from the Superior Naval School, and was iniquitous. He cited the case of one lieutenant whose service was so brilliant that he had been four times recommended for promotion, though he had now only 10½ years' seniority, and concluded by denouncing the same measure as applied to sub-lieutenants, exacting five years service in their rank. The grievance at issue is the fixing of a minimum length of service in the particular rank before an officer can even look for promotion.

M. Lockroy replied by attacking the system of his predecessors, who, he said, promoted junior officers very young, and flag officers when they were the seniors of their rank, thus endeavouring to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of individuals. He declared, amid applause, that his purpose, in regard to lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, was to strike at the evil of favouritism, and to introduce greater justice and equity into the system of promotion, while having higher regard for the true interests of the country. He would have no promotion of a favoured few possessing powerful friends, on the ground of the much vaunted "rajeunissement des cadres," while others, perhaps more deserving, were left to grow old in their rank until the limit of age sooner or later cut them off. In regard to the lieutenants he considered that none should be promoted who had not passed at least two-thirds of the approximate period of service in that rank, thus giving twelve years as the minimum for those placed on the selection list. He concluded amid laughter by declaring that Admiral Rieunier himself, when he presided over the promotions of 1896, 1897, and 1898, never promoted a lieutenant of shorter service. This point would naturally appeal to a popular assembly, but it is not difficult to see that the cut and dried system M. Lockroy has devised can scarcely be welcome to the French Service.

"Ingenious French journalists never tire of discussing the eventuality of war with England. The latest to instruct his countrymen is one "Hoc, whose lucubrations have appeared in the *Depeche* of Toulouse. Comparative military statistics and a survey of our coasts, with their admirable landing places between Folkestone and Portsmouth, practically undefended—except that Dover "watches Dunkirk" and "bars the direct way to London," and that Plymouth in the same way "watches" the mouth of the Channel—have convinced the writer in question that invasion is not only possible but reasonably easy. The whole question lies in a nutshell—how to transport 150,000 men from various points of the coast, where, apparently, a considerable body would dictate terms of peace in London, and the others be welcomed as liberators in Ireland. Like Napoleon, the writer has no faith in operations merely naval, but his imagination does not soar to the fine conception of the great strategic deceit upon which the Emperor based his hopes. "Que nous serons maitres du detroit six heures et nous serons maitres du monde," wrote Napoleon to Latouche-Treville. "Hoc" demands fifteen days, and the naval officers must see to it that the transports are sufficiently defended on the passage. Arguments of this kind were a few years ago so frequently offered in this country, that perhaps we ought not to be surprised if they still delude our neighbours.

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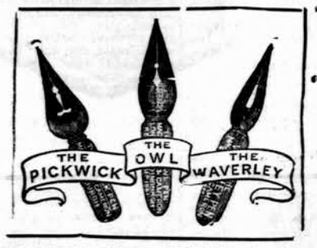

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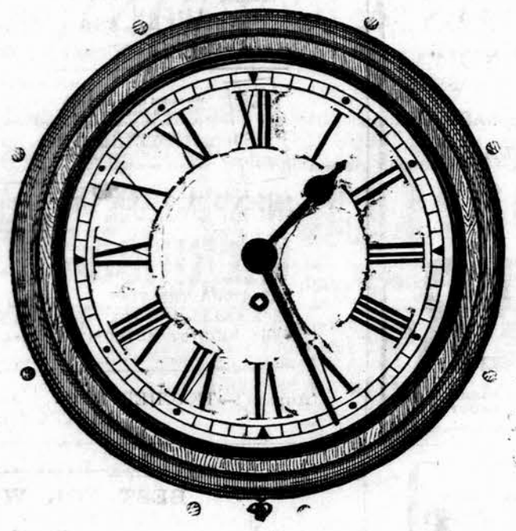

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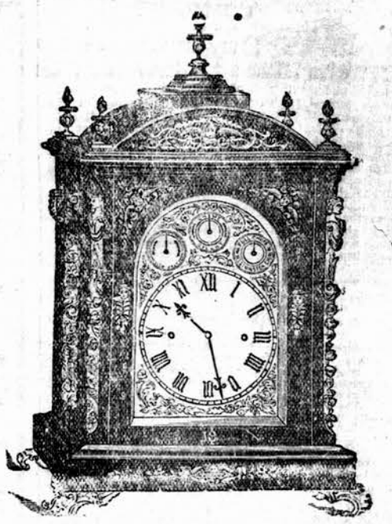

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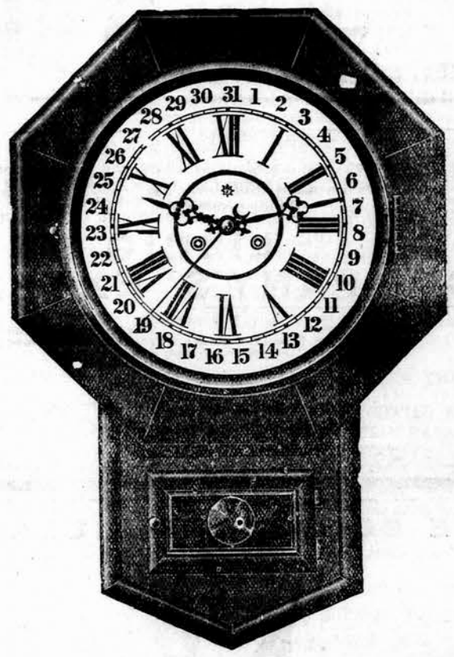

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